THE CHARITABLE PHYSITIAN,

Shewing the manner to make and prepare in the house with ease and little paines all those remedies which are proper to all sorts of diseases, according to the advice of the best and ordinariest Physitians.

Serving as well for the rich as the poor.

Together with a Table of all those medicaments as well simple as compounded, which one ought to have by them both in City and Country.

With a notable and Charitable advertisement to the publicke:

By *Philbert Guibert* Esquire, and Physitian Regent in *Paris*.

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THE CHARITABLE PHISITIAN.

The manner to make Clyſters.

A Clyſter to purge the Belly which you may make at all times.

TAke a handfull of French Barly and boyle it very well in a pint and a halfe of water, then ſtraine this decoction being about three quarters of a pint, then boyle in it halfe an ounce of good Sene, and two drams of greene Anni-ſeeds, or Fenill-ſeeds, then ſtraine it through a linnen cloath, or ſieve the decoction being wel ſtrained, in which you ſhall diſſolve the honey, butter, and red ſugar as followeth:

Having a baſon or platter ready, within which

This Clyſter being very good commeth but to 7. pence.

you ſhall put two or three ounces of good honey and an ounce of red Sugar, then poure upon them ſeven or eight ſpooneſulls of the decoction being very hot, with the which diſſolve the ſaid Honey and Sugar, & after that adde unto them the reſt of the decoction ſtirring them together a little longer, that being done ſtraine it again through a white linnen cloath or ſieve in the which you ſhall mixe five or ſixe ſpooneſulls of oyle of Olives, or half a quartern of freſh butter & your cliſter is done, the which you ſhall poure into a bladder or ſyringe to be given luke warme or ſomething warmer: if you have no Barly in the houſe, you may take a quantity of porridge or broath, or laxative Ptiſan, or whey or common milk as ſhall be written hereafter; and if you will not uſe the ſaid clyſter you may make it as followeth.

In the ſaid decoction (being ſtrained) you ſhall diſſolve the ſaid honey, red ſugar and oyle, adding to the ſame a dramme of ſalt or a little more, being common white ſalt.

Note, that when you have diſſolved your honey and all other medicaments in any cliſters whatſoever, you muſt paſſe or ſtraine them through a ſieve or white cloath, for feare there bee ſome durt or uncleanneſſe left, that would ſtop the pipe, and ſo hinder the injecting of the clyſter.

To make another Cliſter for the ſame.

This Clyſter commeth to 6. pence.

Take French Barly, mallowes, Marſh mallowes, Pellitory, March Violets, Mercury, Camomill flowers and Mellilote flowers of each a handfull, Fenugreeke and Linſeeds of each two ounces bruiſed; cut the ſaid hearbs and flowers with a knife, after that

waſh

waſh them and make them cleane, then take a little kettle or an earthen pot, in the which you ſhall put three pints of water or a little more, then you ſhall boyle in it three or foure walmes the barly; then put in the hearbs, and at the laſt the flowers and ſeeds; being all boyled to a pint and a halfe or a little more which will ſerve for three cliſters.

Then take halfe a pint of the ſaid decoction being ſtrained, in the which being warme you ſhall infuſe for the ſpace of an houre the weight of three Crowns or halfe an ounce of good Sene, with two dramms of greene Anniſeeds, and after the infuſion boile them a little, then paſſe it; ſtraine it as before, in that which is ſtrained diſſolve that which the Phyſitian ſhall appoint. This Clyſter commeth to 6. pence.

An other Clyſter.

TAke a quantity of the ſaid decoction ſtrained, and put it into a pipkin with halfe an ounce of Sene, and a dramme of green Anniſeeds, then having boild it a walme or two, you ſhall ſtirre into it foure ounces of good common honey, then letting it have a walme or two you ſhall paſſe or ſtraine it through a cloath, and diſſolve in it two ounces of freſh butter, and then it ſhall be ready to give being luke-warme. This Clyſter commeth to 3. pence.

An other Clyſter.

TAke a quantity of milke, boyle it a little, then ſtraine it, and diſſolve in it two ounces of red ſugar and your clyſter is done: you may alſo take Barly water halfe a pint, diſſolve the red ſugar in it or a quarterne of good honey, or in the place of the milke you may take whay. This Clyſter commeth to 2. pence.

To make a deterſive Clyſter.

This Clyſter commeth to 4. pence.

TAke a handfull of common Barly and two drams of greene Fenill, boile them in a good quantity of water till halfe be conſumed, and at the end put into it a quarterne of good common honey, and then let it boyle a walme or two to diſſolve the ſaid honey, and then ſtraine them, and diſſolve in them two ounces of freſh Butter and your Clyſter ſhall be finiſhed.

A Clyſter againſt the beginning of the Diſſentery.

This Clyſter 4. pence.

TAke a quantity of good milke being boyled, in the which diſſolve three or foure ounces of good common honey, and the yolke of an egge, and your clyſter is done.

A Refreſhing and deterſive Clyſter.

This Clyſter 2. pence ob.

TAke a pint of new milk and boile it with three or foure Lettices and a handfull or two of purſlaine, take a quantity of this decoction ſtrained, in the which diſſolve foure ounces of honey and your Clyſter is made.

An Emollient Clyſter.

This Clyſter 4. pence.

TAke a pint of new milke, in the which being a little boyled, you ſhall diſſolve the yolke of an egge, and then ſtraine it; and in that which is ſtrained you ſhall mixe two ounces of oyle of roſes or an ounce and a halfe of freſh Butter.

A Clyſter with Turpentine againſt the Stone-Collicke.

This Clyſter 3. pence.

TAke two ounces of oyle of Olives, or freſh Butter, warme them upon a chafing diſh or upon hot Cinders, then take them from the fire and poure upon them

them halfe an ounce of good venice Turpentine, stirring it together with the oyle or fresh Butter; (which is an easie thing to doe) being stirred well together you shall dissolve them with any of the aforesaid Clysters according to the advice of the Physitian.

An Astringent Clyster.

TAke Plantaine leaves, Shepheards purse of each two handfulls, wash them, cleanse them, and cut them; a handfull of red rose leaves, boyle them all in Smiths water in the beginning the leaves, and towards the end cast in the rose leaves for to take a walme or two untill the decoction commeth to a sufficient quantity, then straine it, and mixe with it two ounces of oyle of quinces one or two yolks of eggs, and your Clyster is done. This Clyster 6. pence.

Another Clyster for the same.

TAke a quantity of good milke, which boyling you shall quench a red hot Iron in it three or foure times, then straine it through a white cloath or searce, in the which you shall mixe your oyle of Quinces and yolkes of eggs; you may also dissolve in it an ounce of sugar of roses. This with the Sugar of Roses 8. pence.

Note, That to little children you must give halfe the quantity of the said Clysters: Note.

A Clyster for the Collicke of the Belly.

TAke Mallowes, Marsh Mallowes, Pellitory, of the wall Isope, Rue, Calamint, Peneroyall, Origan; of each a handfull: Fenill-seeds and Cumin-seeds of each two drams, Bay Berries halfe an ounce, Camomill and Mellilote flowers of each halfe a handfull, boyle them all in three pints of water or a little more, beginning first with the hearbs, and then with

the seeds being bruised and boyle them untill halfe be consumed, and this decoction will serve for three Clysters.

Take a quantity of this decoction being strained, in the which you shall dissolve sixe drammes of *Diaphœnicum*, and asmuch of *Benedict: Laxat:* two ounces of honey of Mercury, and as much of oyle of Cammomill or of Rue, and your clyster is made, which you shall give luke-warme, and if the griefe continue, you shall renew the said Clyster with the Physitians advice.

A Clister for the Apoplexie.

This Clyster 20. pence.

FOr those which are troubled with the Apoplexie, if the disease lingers you shall take a quantity of the former decoction, in the which you shall dissolve sixe drammes of *Benedict: Laxat:* and as much of *Hiera Diacolocynthidos paschij*, with two ounces of honey of Mercury, and as much of oyle of Cammomill and so make the Clyster.

But if the disease be forward or dangerous, you shall take a quantity of Ptisan common or Laxative, and in the said Ptisan you shall dissolve the said medicaments.

Another Clyster against the Collicke for the poore.

This Clyster a shilling.

TAke Isope, Sage, Cammomill and Mellilote flowers of each a handfull, halfe an ounce of Anniseeds bruised, boyle them all in three quarters of a pint of good wine, being boyled to a litle more then a quarter of a pint, in the which you shall mixe three ounces of oyle of Nutts and as much of good honey.

Another

Another for the poore.

YOu shall infuse upon hot Cinders, or boyle in three quarters of a pint of good wine halfe an ounce of good Seed, and as much of green Fenil seeds; then straine it and mixe with it the said honey and oyle of nuts. This Clyster 10. pence.

A nutritive Clyster.

TAke a quantity of broath or porridge made with the fat of a Capon, a piece of Veale, and the bloody end of a necke of Mutton boyled together, in the which you shall dissolve an ounce of fine Sugar and two yolks of Eggs.

Another for the same.

TAke a quantity of Hen or Pullet Broath, and as much Gelle mixed together, with two yolks of eggs and make your Clyster.

Another for the poore.

TAke a quantity of milke being boyled with two ounces of good Sugar, in the which you shall dissolve two yolks of eggs.

That before you give any of these nutritive Clysters, you must purge the excrements of the belly with an Emollient Clyster. Note.

Also that in making of these Clysters afore mentioned, you may make all sorts of Clysters whatsoever. Note.

That for little children you must lessen the dose and quantity of the decoctions and medicaments with the counsell of the Physician. Note.

The

The manner to make and prepare Suppositories.

Each suppositorie cōmeth to 2. pence ob.

TAke two ounces of common honey, boyle it in a little sance pan upon a cleare fire untill it commeth to the thicknesse of an Electuary solide; that done, take it from the fire and stirre into it two drammes of common salt or a dramme of sal gemme: in powder mixe them very well together with a Spatule, & then poure it on a paper being anoynted over with oyle and forme suppositories, and when you use them, you must dip them in oyle. Those which you make for children must be but halfe so big as the other; and if you will keep them by you, you must put them in suet or in fresh butter, or otherwise the aire will dissolve them.

Other Suppositories which are stronger.

Each suppositorie a halfe penny.

TAke the said honey being boyled and let it coole a little, then mixe in it very well a Spatule, common salt and sal: gemm: of each a dramme and make suppositories.

Another Suppository.

Each suppositorie a halfe penny.

WIth the said honey being boyled and a little cooled, you may mixe twenty graines of Coloquintida in powder and as much sal: gem: in powder.

Another Suppository.

Each a halfe penny.

OR with the said honey being boyled you may mixe forty graines of Scammony in powder.

For little children you may make suppositories with sope, or with the hearb Mercury, or with a little waxe candle or fresh butter.

Note.

That in the place of Suppositories you may also put

put three or foure ſugar plumbs of Verdum, without muske anointed with freſh butter one after another.

I would not write any more examples of ſuppoſitories, becauſe they are little in uſe, and of little effect, for the former glyſters and laxative Piſans and purging broaths which follow are farre better and of more vertue. Note.

A Certaine remedy for to looſen the belly of thoſe which are hard bound, and will not take neither Clyſters nor Suppoſitories.

BEcauſe there are certaine perſons that are ſo cholericke that they will uſe neither Clyſters nor ſuppoſitories for any good in the world: not ſo much for a certaine ſhame as they have, as they are afflicted with their Hemerods as well internall as externall and other diſeaſes thereunto belonging, therefore let them uſe this remedy following which is excellent.

Take a dramme and a halfe or two drammes of good Sene, halfe a dramme of greene Anniſeeds; put them into a porringer, and poure upon them ſeven or eight ſpoonefulls of water, but if the perſon bee not troubled with a Cough, you may put halfe water and halfe and halfe juyce of Lymons, and then cover the ſaid porringer and put them to infuſe upon hot cinders or in ſome other warme place the ſpace of halfe an houre or an houre, then ſtraine and ſqueeze it through a white linnen cloath, and put it into three or foure times as much of cleare thin broath or pottage, and let it be drunk faſting, and ſome two houres after let the party eate ſome warme thing. This Infuſion commeth to 6. pence.

But if the aforeſaid broath or infuſion be diſagreeable to ſome delicates becauſe of the taſte of the Sene,

may ſqueeze into the broath the juyce of another Lymon, but if that cannot pleaſe them, then you ſhall make the Infuſion as followeth; in this caſe you ſhall not put your Sene and Anniſeeds in Infuſion upon hot cinders, but in another place from the fire, the ſpace of three houres, then ſtraine and ſqueeze it as before and mixe it with the other broath, putting to it the juyce of a Lymon and there ſhall be no ill taſte at all.

This ſaid Infuſion or broath of Sene thus prepared, diſchargeth the belly, diſſolveth and emollifieth the excrements of the belly, which are hard and maketh them paſſe away without any paine or griefe to the Hemerods (which is a good ſecret.)

But if it happen that the party being long time bound, this broath doth not diſcharge the belly: (which happeth but ſeldome) you muſt reiterate it at night about foure or five a clocke, or the next morning.

Alſo if the party refuſe to take the broath of Sene, hee may in ſtead thereof take one good glaſſe full of laxative Ptiſan of which I have written hereafter) taking two houres after ſome thin warme broath.

For the poore which are ſolid and hard bound.

THoſe poore people which have not the Commodity to take Clyſters nor broaths made with Sene as is before written, let them uſe this remedy following.

Take two pennyworth of Sene, that is two or three drammes with a little Anniſeeds, which they may have at the Apothecaries or drouguiſts, which they ſhall

ſhall infuſe in a porringer with nine or tenne ſpoonefulls of water upon hot cinders the ſpace of an houre or two, then ſtraine and ſqueeze it through a linnen cloath, and put it into three or foure times as much broath or pottage, and take it as aforeſaid.

The manner to make Iniections.

INjections are made for divers diſeaſes, as Vlcers wounds in divers parts of the body, as alſo for the diſeaſes of the yard and matrix which are uſed with ſyringes proper for the ſame, in the which are put waters, decoctions, oyles or other liquors according to the advice of the Phyſitian to be adminiſtred to the ſicke.

The which Injections in compoſing, there is great difference for the remedies of divers diſeaſes which the Phyſitian ought to appoint according to the diſeaſe. But I ſhall write of ſome few to content the curioſity of ſome perſons.

An Iniection for the Gonorrhea.

YOu ſhall make an Iniection for the beginning with cleare milke or with Barly water warme, and afterwards you ſhall mixe with it ſyrup of dryed Roſes, that is to ſay to foure ounces of liquor, you you ſhall mixe an ounce and a halfe or two ounces Syrup. This Iniection with the ſyrup 10. pence.

Or if there be at the beginning any Inflammation you ſhall make an Injection in Summer with a decoction of French Barly, Plantaine, Betony, and water Lillies; and in winter with their waters, alſo againſt the paine of the ſaid part, you ſhall make an Injection with new milk from the Cow. Each Injection 2. pence.

may ſqueeze into the broath the juyce of another Lymon, but if that cannot pleaſe them, then you ſhall make the Infuſion as followeth; in this caſe you ſhall not put your Sene and Anniſeeds in Infuſion upon hot cinders, but in another place from the fire, the ſpace of three houres, then ſtraine and ſqueeze it as before and mixe it with the other broath, putting to it the juyce of a Lymon and there ſhall be no ill taſte at all.

This ſaid Infuſion or broath of Sene thus prepared, diſchargeth the belly, diſſolveth and emollifieth the excrements of the belly, which are hard and maketh them paſſe away without any paine or griefe to the Hemerods (which is a good ſecret.)

But if it happen that the party being long time bound, this broath doth not diſcharge the belly: (which hapneth but ſeldome) you muſt reiterate it at night about foure or five a clocke, or the next morning.

Alſo if the party refuſe to take the broath of Sene, hee may in ſtead thereof take one good glaſſe full of laxative Ptiſan of which I have written hereafter) taking two houres after ſome thin warme broath.

For the poore which are ſolid and hard bound.

THoſe poore people which have not the Commodity to take Clyſters nor broaths made with Sene as is before written, let them uſe this remedy following.

Take two pennyworth of Sene, that is two or three drammes with a little Anniſeeds, which they may have at the Apothecaries or drouguiſts, which they ſhall

shall infuse in a porringer with nine or tenne spoonefulls of water upon hot cinders the space of an houre or two, then straine and squeeze it through a linnen cloath, and put it into three or foure times as much broath or pottage, and take it as aforesaid.

The manner to make Iniections.

INjections are made for divers diseases, as Vlcers wounds in divers parts of the body, as also for the diseases of the yard and matrix which are used with syringes proper for the same, in the which are put waters, decoctions, oyles or other liquors according to the advice of the Physitian to be administred to the sicke.

The which Injections in composing, there is great difference for the remedies of divers diseases which the Physitian ought to appoint according to the disease. But I shall write of some few to content the curiosity of some persons.

An Iniection for the Gonorrhea.

YOu shall make an Iniection for the beginning with cleare milke or with Barly water warme, and afterwards you shall mixe with it syrup of dryed Roses, that is to say to foure ounces of liquor, you you shall mixe an ounce and a halfe or two ounces Syrup. This Iniection with the syrup 10. pence.

Or if there be at the beginning any Inflammation you shall make an Injection in Summer with a decoction of French Barly, Plantaine, Betony, and water Lillies; and in winter with their waters, also against the paine of the said part, you shall make an Injection with new milk from the Cow. Each Injection 2. pence.

To make Peſſaries.

A Peſſary is bigger then a Suppoſitorie, and is very proper for the matrix, the which are made of Cotton ſilke or Linnen cloath, in the which there are put medicaments; being wrapped in Taffata ſilke or Linnen cloath and well tyed; then being infus'd in wine, water, juyce, or other liquor convenient, is put into the neck of the matrix.

They are made alſo with hearbs, flowers, ſeeds, &c. bruiſed in a morter and wrapped in a cloath faſt tyed, which hath a great vertue.

Note. That you muſt tye a little ribban at the end of the ſaid Peſſarie to tie round the thigh for feare it goeth into the matrix.

A peſſary to provoke the monethly courſes.

This peſſarie 2 pence. TAke the leaves of 2 or 3 handfulls of the hearb Mercury, bruiſe them in a morter with a peſtle, then wrap it in a cloath, and bind it faſt, and make a peſſary the which you ſhall infuſe a little in the juyce of the ſaid hearb being warme and uſe it.

A Peſſary to ſtay the monethly courſes.

This peſſarie 3. pence. TAke the leaves of theſe hearbs following, that is Centorie, Mirth, Plantain, Cinquefoyle or five leaved graſſe, of each halfe a handfull; after you have waſht them and made them cleane beate them together in a morter, and make Peſſaries as aforeſaid, which you ſhall ſoake in warme juyce of Plantaine.

To make Ptiſan Simplex to drinke ordinarily.

This Ptiſan 3. pence. TAke a handfull of French Barly prepared, that is to ſay, waſhed and cleanſed; a dramme of Anniſeeds, boyle them in a pottle of river water or other good water in a pipkin or other veſſell being very cleane, being pretty well boyled you ſhall put into it halfe

halfe an ounce of good liquoriſh well ſcraped and ſliced, then you ſhall ſcum it, and when there riſeth no more ſcumme, take it from the fire, and let it coole, and drinke it ordinarily.

There are certaine perſons which love the taſte of Licoriſh, and others that love it not, therefore you may augment or diminiſh the ſaid licoriſh; or in the place of the Licoriſh, you may put raſped Harts-horn or Ivory, or other medicaments according to the advice of the Phyſitian.

To make Barly water.

TAke a handfull of French Barly prepared as aforeſaid, and boyle it in a pint of faire water untill a quarter be conſumed, then ſtraine it through a white cloath and uſe it.

If it be to drinke you may boyle with it a few Aniſeeds or a little Cinnamon.

The beſt Bezar 2. pence the graine.

The manner to take Bezoar ſtone, and what it is worth a graine.

FOraſmuch as we treat of Ptiſans ſimple, wee may alſo ſhew the manner, to take the Bezoar ſtone. Take foure, ſixe, eight, or tenne graines, or more of good Bezoar in powder, the which put in a ſpoone and powre upon it a little Priſan or juyce of Lymons and mixe it together and ſo take it. Alſo I give you to know, that the beſt Bezoar will coſt but two pence the graine; and I councell thoſe that hold the vulgar opinion, that it is good againſt ſmall Pocks, Meaſells, Feavers, Purples, and many other diſeaſes to buy it at the druguiſts, two drams or halfe anounce you may have a dram for ſeven ſhillings, & it will ſerve for your family and to give to the poore ſeeing it coſtes ſo little.

The manner to make Hydromell Simplex.

This Hydromell 4. pence.

TAke a pottle of River water, or other good water sixe ounces of good honey, put them into a pipkin or other cleane vessell, and boyle them, and scum it alwayes untill there riseth no more scum, then take it from the fire, and let it coole, and take a quarter of a pint at a time.

To make compounded Hydromell.

FIrst, boyle the medicaments appointed by the Physitian, then straine them, and boyle with them as much honey as shall be needfull.

To make Laxative Ptisan.

This Ptisan 6. pence.

TAke an ounce of good Licorish prepared, boyle it in a quart of water and scum it very cleane, and when there riseth no more scum, take it from the fire and infuse in it all night halfe an ounce of good Sene, and a dramme of Fenill seeds inclosed and tyed in a linnen cloath; the morning following you shall straine it and drinke a good glasse full, taking two houres after a porringer of cleare thin broath.

If you will have the Ptisan stronger, instead of a quart of water put a pint.

Another Laxative Ptisan.

TAke a handfull of French Barly prepared, Rasped Harts horne and Ivory of each a pugill, tie the said rasping in a linnen cloath, put them in a pint and a halfe of good water and boyle them, and in the end put to them an ounce of good Licorish prepared, then being well scummed put to infuse the Sene and Fenill seeds as aforesaid.

In Summer you shall take a quantity of River wa-

ter

ter and put it into a pot or boule with halfe an ounce of prepared Liquorish, and two drammes of good Sene, and a dramme of Fenill seeds, then poure it out of one pot or boule into another many times, and then let it settle and so use it.

If you would take this in a morning, it were better to let it infuse all night and the said Ptisan would be better.

You may also inclose a dramme of Rubarbe cut in small slices with a little Cinnamon, or as much of Agaricke with a little Ginger to infuse with it, but let it be with the counsell of your Physitian.

A Laxative Ptisan, with Sene, Rubarbe, and Agaricke.

TAke three quarters of a pint of good water, in the which boyle and scum as is aforesaid an ounce of Licorish, then take it from the fire and infuse in it all night a little bag with halfe an ounce of Sene and Annileeds, in the which inclose also the weight of a dramme and a halfe of Rubarbe with a little Cinnamon, and as much Agaricke with a little Ginger bruised, the morning following straine it and presse it through a linnen cloath, and this shall be for twice taking.

Another Laxative Ptisan with Cassia and Sene.

TAke an ounce of Licorish prepared, the which being boyled in a pint and a halfe of water and well scummed until there riseth no more scum, then you shall put into it the Cassia with the seeds, being drawne out of two ounces of Cassia in the Cane, then take it from the fire, and infuse in it all night the bag with

with halfe an ounce of Sene and Fenill ſeeds, the morrow morning ſtraine it and take a good glaſſe full at a time.

Note. That it was ſpoken of before concerning this, who could not take neither Clyſters nor Suppoſitories, and if their bodies be very ſolid, and that they take a good glaſſe of this Ptiſan and it doth not cauſe them to goe to ſtoole, (which hapneth but ſeldome) they may take another glaſſe at night about foure or five a clocke, and another the next morning, taking two houres after ſome thin warme broath.

Alſo with the advice of a Phyſitian one might take this Ptiſan three dayes together morning and evening, take two houres after ſome warme broath.

The excellency of theſe Ptiſans.

MOreover I certifie you that theſe Ptiſans are of moſt excellent vertue, as well for the rich as for the poore, for they coſt but little as you ſee, and they are of great effect ſerving for purging medicines and for Clyſters, being eaſie to take becauſe of the Licoriſh which taketh away the ill taſte of the medicaments, without hindring their operation; therefore you ought to pray for thoſe that invented them, and for thoſe that gives you the knowledge of making them in your owne houſe with eaſe, and yet you ought not to make them without the advice of a Phyſitian.

To make water of Caſſia.

Each taking will amount to 2. pence. TAke halfe a quartern of Caſſia in the Cane, the which you ſhall open and put it with the ſeeds into a pipkin with a pint of faire water, and put to it a dramme and a halfe of Cinnamon bruiſed, boyle them

them a little, then ſtraine them, and let it coole, and take a good glaſſe full at a time; you may alſo boyle with the ſaid Caſſia and ounce of Tamarinds, and a dram or two of Rubarbe cut in ſmall pieces.

One might eaſily by this methode make the decoctions of *Guaicum Sarſaparilla*, and others for thoſe diſeales which ought not to be divulged in the curing; the which for the honour and health of the diſeaſed needeth not ſo many teſtifyings, the Phyſitian & Chyrurgion are onely thoſe neceſſaries keeping ſilence in their mouths: The difference of theſe things are only for the preparation of the medicaments, and the time they ought to be in infuſion and in boyling, which is a ſmall matter and little paine and eaſily prepared: Note.

To make water of Rubarbe.

TAke halfe a pint of water, put it into a pipkin or ſome other cleane veſſell, and put into it a dram of Rubarbe cut into ſmall pieces with a little Cinnamon bruiſed, boyle them two or three walmes and ſtraine them and uſe it. This water 4 pence.

You may alſo boyle in the ſaid water the roots of China and Licoriſh raſpd Harts horne and Ivory, and being a little boyled take them from the fire, and put into it the Rubarbe and Cinnamon to infuſe. This water 6. pence.

Alſo if you will, after the ſaid ingredients are boyled and ſtrained, you may put in the Rubarbe and Cinnamon to infuſe, and take it not out untill the water be very faire and well coloured.

To make the ſaid water of Rubarbe more purging, you may put into the cloath with the Rubarbe a dram or two of good Sene. This 6. pence.

To make a decoction of Sene purgative.

This decoction 6. pence.

TAke halfe an ounce of good Sene, a dramme of Anniseeds, infuse them all night in a quarter of a pint of water in a porringer neere the fire, and in the morning straine it through a cloath and put into it the juyce of a Lymon, and then put it into as much more pottage or broath, and take it fasting.

There are those that infuses their Sene in verjuyce, but it is better to infuse it in juyce of Lymons, for the verjuyce is astringent and hinders the working of the Physicke, but the juyce of Lymons is Laxative.

A purging decoction of Sene for the poore.

THe poore which hath not the commodity to prepare it of this fashion, shall take halfe an ounce of Sene and a dramme of Fenill seed, and infuse it all night in a little hot water or Ptisan, and in the morning straine it, and with some pottage drink it.

The manner to make and prepare Laxative and purging medicines of divers fashions, and with little trouble.

This medicine 8. pence.

TAke halfe an ounce of good Sene, a dramme of Fenill seeds, put them into a porringer and poure upon them a quarter of a pint of water, and let them infuse all night neere the fire, and in the morning straine and presse them, and when it is strained mixe with it an ounce of syrup of Damask Roses, and take it luke-warme fasting in the morning, and two houres after take a porringer of warme broath, and keep your chamber all that day.

Another

Another Laxative medicine.

TAke halfe an ounce of Sene with the Fenill seeds, being infused all night, then straine it and mixe with it an ounce and a halfe of syrup of Damask Roses; you may also infuse the Sene and Anniseeds in Ptisan ordinary. This medicine 10 pence.

Another medicine Laxative compounded with Syrup of Roses, Sene, Rubarbe and Agaricke.

TAke halfe an ounce of Sene, a dramme of Fenill seeds, infuse them and boyle them a little in a quarter of a pint of Ptisan or Barly water, then straine it and presse it hard, in the which being strained, you shall infuse in it two drammes of Agaricke rasped with a little Ginger, and a dramme and a halfe of Rubarbe cut in small pieces, and in the morning boyle it a little, and straine it, and in the decoction which is strained, dissolve an ounce of good Syrup of Damaske Roses, the which you shall take in the morning, and two houres after take a porringer of warme broath and keep the house all day. This medicine 18. pence.

A Laxative medicine made with a decoction of Roots, Hearbs, Sene, Cassia, Rubarb, and Syrup of Damask Roses.

TAke two or three roots of wilde Succory, scrape them and take out the pith, take also three or foure roots of Fenill and Parsley and prepare them in the said fashion, three drammes of Licorish prepared.

Take also Agrimony, Betony, Scolopendry, Bugloss, Burrage, and Purslaine, and Lettice, of each halfe a handfull.

You may put away the seeds and flowers, and

waſh them all very well, then boyle them very well in a pipkin or earthen pot in ſufficient quantity of water, boyling firſt the roots, then put in the hearbs, and then the flowers and ſeeds with the Licoriſh, then take a ſufficient quantity of this decoction ſtrained to make this medicine following.

This medicine 2. ſhill.

Take halfe an ounce of good Sene and a dramme of Anniſeeds, put them into a porringer and put with it the Caſſia which is taken out of halfe a quartern of the Cane, a dramme and a halfe of Rubarbe cut in ſmall pieces, then poure a quantity of the decoction ſeething hot upon them, and cover the porringer, and let it ſtand all night in the chimney corner, in the morning you ſhall boyle them a little upon a chaffing diſh of coales, and then ſtraine it through a white linnen cloath, and in that which is ſtrained mixe an ounce of Syrup of Damask Roſes, and ſo take it in the morning faſting keeping your chamber as is aforeſaid.

An eaſier manner to make the ſaid medicine.

TAke the ſaid Sene and Fenill ſeeds, boyle them in the ſaid decoction, or infuſe them in the decoction three or foure houres in ſome warme place; then ſtraine and ſqueeze it, and then put in the Rubarbe and Caſſia and let them infuſe all night, and then ſtraine it and mixe with it the Syrup of Damaske Roſes.

You may keepe theſe medicaments to boyle in a decoction for a Clyſter, and then ſtraine it, and mixe with it red Sugar, Honey, Butter, or other things proper for the ſame which is very good.

This

This medicine above written is better then if there were *Diacatholicon* double, or Syrup of Succorie with Rubarbe. Note.

That if you cannot get the roots and hearbs before mentioned, you may take Barly water or ordinary Ptiſan. Note.

Another Laxative medicine.

TAke a dramme of Anniſeeds, and halfe an ounce of Sene, boyle them in a quantity of Ptiſan, then ſtraine it and mixe with it halfe an ounce of *Diacatholicon* doubled with Rubarbe, a dramme and a halfe of *Diaphaniſum*, and an ounce of Syrup of Damask Roſes, and take it as is before written. This 6. pence.

A medicine for thoſe which are ſtrong bodies and ruſticke.

TAke halfe an ounce of Sene, a dramme of Fenill ſeeds, infuſe them all night in a quantity of Ptiſan or Barly water, then ſtraine it and mixe with it three drammes or halfe an ounce of *Electuarium Diacarthum*; with an ounce of Syrup of Roſes. This medicine 14. pence.

A Laxative medicine for thoſe that are ſoluble.

TAke halfe an ounce of Sene and a dramme of Fenill ſeeds, infuſe them a in ſufficient quantity of water, then ſtraine it and infuſe in that which is ſtrained all night a dramme of Rubarbe cut in ſmall pieces, then ſtraine it and mixe with it two ounces of fine Sugar to make it pleaſing, and take it.

A Laxative medicine for little children at nurſe.

TAke halfe an ounce of Syrup of Succory with Rubarb, and let it take it with twice as much Ptiſan. This medicine 2. pence.

This 2. pence. Alſo you may infuſe all night a dramme of Sene in a little Ptiſan, and Sugar it a little, and ſo let him take it.

This 4. pence. Otherwiſe you may infuſe all night in a little Ptiſan or water ſugred, then ſtraine it in the morning and let them take it as aforeſaid.

To make a Bolus of Caſsia.

This Bolus 18. pence. TAke ſixe ounces of Caſſia in the Cane, draw it, and extract it with the decoction of Fenill ſeeds as followeth.

There will be an ounce and halfe. Take halfe an ounce of Fenill ſeeds, boyle them a little and poure them into a porringer; then lay a ſearce over the porringer, and ſo pulpe your Caſſia, through which being done you may take out with a ſpoone, and then you may wrap them up in bits with Sugar, and ſo put them in wafers ſoaked in water or wine, and ſome two houres after take ſome warme broath or the decoction of Sene, which followeth.

This decoction 2. pence. The night before you take the Bolus, put in infuſion halfe an ounce of Sene, and a dramme of Fenill ſeeds in ſufficient quantity of water and juyce of Lymons.

The morrow morning two houres after you have taken your Bolus, you ſhall ſtraine this decoction and mixe with your broath, and ſo take it keeping your chamber all day.

Alſo you may mixe with the extracted Caſſia a dram of good Rubarbe in powder.

Note. That when one mundifieth the Caſſia upon the breath of the decoction of Anniſeeds or Fenill ſeeds, it hinders the fuming of the Caſſia into the head which many times cauſeth ſickneſſe.

A Bolus

A Bolus of Caſsia to purge the reines, and refreſhing.

EXtract as much Caſſia as is aforeſaid, mixing with it a dramme of powder of Licoriſh, and then take it in bits in a ſpoone, and two houres after take ſome warme broath in the which you ſhall put the juyce of a Lymon. This Bolus 18. pence.

A Bolus of Caſsia with Turpentine for the Gonorrhea.

TAke as much Caſſia extracted as is aforeſaid, and mixe with it with a knife or Spatule of wood two drammes of Venice Turpentine not waſht, and wrap it up into bits, and ſo put it into wafers and ſwallow it downe, and take ſome broath as is aforeſaid. This Bolus 18. pence.

Another Bolus of Caſsia.

TAke an ounce of extracted Caſſia, which being extracted mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes, and make it into bits and take it as is aforeſaid. This Bolus 12. pence.

Another Bolus for children at nurſe.

TAke three drammes of extracted Caſſia newly extracted, and diſſolve it in a little broath and then let them ſwallow it. This 4. pence.

A Bolus for the poore.

TAke an ounce and a halfe of *Electuar: Lenetiv:* and ſwallow it two houres before you take broath. This 8. pence.

Another.

TAke an ounce of *Catholicon* doubled with Rubarbe, two drammes of *Diaprun: Laxat:* mixe them together and take them as afore mentioned. This 8. pence.

Another

Another Bolus for the poore.

This Bolus 8. pence.

TAke an ounce of *Electuar: Lenetiv:* two drams of *Diaprun: Laxat:* or as much of *Diaphenic:* mixe them together with the point of a knife, and then ſwallow it down two houres before you take broath.

To make Vomits.

Note.

THat the beſt time to take vomits is when the ſtomack is full; that is two ſay after you have eaten, for that will cauſe you to vomit with more eaſe, and to void the excrements from the bottome of the ſtomacke.

A common Vomit.

This vomit 2. pence.

TAke twelve ſpoonfulls of warme water, and three or foure ſpoonefulls of oyle of Olives, or two ounces of freſh Butter melted, drinke them, and now and then, put your finger in your mouth that the vomit ſhall not ſtay to long upon the ſtomack.

Another Vomit.

This 2. pence.

TAke three or foure Radiſhes, waſh them and bruiſe them, halfe an ounce of Mallow ſeeds being bruiſed alſo, boyle them in a porringer or two of water untill three quarters be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and mixe with it a little oyle or freſh Butter, and ſo take it.

A Vomit which is ſtronger.

This 2. pence.

TAke ſeven or eight greene leaves of Cabaret, beate them, and juyce them, and mixe with the juyce two or three times as much white wine, and drinke it warme.

To make Chewings or Maſticatories.

This 1. penny.

THe ordinarieſt and eaſieſt of all is to take onely Maſticke and chew it in your mouth, and you ſhall

ſhall feele the rheume fall from your head into your mouth, which you muſt ſpit out and uſe this faſting.

Another.

INcorporate the ſaid Maſticks with a little waxe melted, and never ſo little oyle with a little powder of pepper, Pellitorie, and Staſes-acre, and make pills, the which take one faſting as is aforeſaid to draw better the humidities from the head. This 4.

Another.

TAke Pepper and Pellitory of each a dramme and a halfe, put them in powder, and mixe them with honey, and cut them in pieces about the bigneſſe of a Beane, and let them dry in the ſhade, and then uſe them as above. This 2. pence.

To make Gargariſmes.

TAke ordinary Ptiſan as before written, waſh and Gargarize the mouth and throat luke-warme, and if you will you may mixe with it an ounce of honey. This 1. penny halfe penny.

Another Gargariſme.

TAke a quantity of Barly water and mixe with it three or foure ſpoonefulls of Vineger and uſe it. This 1. penny.

Another.

TAke a handfull of Barly well pickt and waſht: Agrimony, Plaintaine, dry Roſes, waſh the hearbs and cleanſe them, then boyle them in a pint and a halfe of water; firſt boyle the Barly a little, and then the hearbs untill halfe be conſumed, then diſſolve in it two or three ſpoonfulls of honey, and as much of ſyrup of Mulberries, and uſe it. This 4. pence.

A Gargariſme to molliſie the heart and mouth.

This 3. pence. TAke thirty ſweet Almonds, peele them, and beate them in a morter, pouring upon them by little and little as you beate them a quarter of a pint of warme water, then preſſe them through a cloath, and put that which is preſſed into a porringer, and let it infuſe all night in the chimney corner, and then uſe it if you will have it more agreeable, you may diſſolve ſome ſugar in it.

An Anodine Gargariſme for the poore.

GArgarize your mouth and throat very well with milk hot from the Cow.

A Gargariſme Aſtringent and Repercuſſive.

This 9 pence. TAke a handfull of French Barly, Plaintaine, Peneroyall, and bramble tops, of each a handfull, boyle them in a ſufficient quantity of water, untill it commeth to halfe a pint, ſtraine it and mixe with it two or three ounces of Surup of Mulberries and uſe it.

To make and prepare Emulcions. An Emulcion for to refreſh the reines, and for the ſharpneſſe of Vrine.

TAke two ounces of ſweet Almonds, peele them and put them into a marble morter, and beate them with a wooden peſtle, pouring by a little and a little upon them ſome warme Barly water, then put to them two drammes of each of the foure greater cold ſeeds, beate them all very well, powring ſtill upon them a little warme Barly water untill it come to a pint

a pint, then ſtraine and preſſe it very hard through a linnen cloath, and in that which is ſtrained diſſolve two or three ounces of fine Sugar, and two ounces of juyce of Lymons, and take it at three times two houres after you have eaten; and if the paine of the reines continue, you ſhall beate with the Almonds two drams of white Popie ſeeds, or a dram of Lettice ſeeds, and as much of Poppies.

That when you make your Emulcion, you muſt beat your ſeeds very well with a little warme Barly water, before you put in your Almonds. Note.

An eaſier way to make an Emulcion which is ordinary.

TAke halfe an ounce of Gourd ſeeds, and as many of Cowcumber ſeeds, put them into a marble morter, (being very well picked) and beate them very well with a wooden peſtle, pouring by little and little ſome warme Barly water, then beate two ounces of ſweet Almonds peeled, powring more water as is aforeſaid; beating of them very well, and ſtraine and preſſe them very hard, that there may be ſtrained the quantity of a pint ſtrained.

To make Almond Milke.

TAke two ounces of ſweet Almonds, peele them and beat them in a Marble morter as is aforeſaid, powring now and then upon them a little and a little warme water, untill there bee a about halfe a pint, then ſtraine and preſſe it very hard through a cleane white cloath; then take that which is ſtrained and put it into a little pipkin, and boyle it upon a fier without ſmoake, that it be neither to thick nor to thin, then diſſolve in it two ounces of fine Sugar, and a graine This 6. pence.

or two of ſalt for to give it a taſte, and take it at night at the houre of ſleepe about nine or ten a clock.

There are thoſe that put Ptiſan and Barly water in the place of common water, but it maketh the Almonds more rough, ſo that it will not be pleaſing to ſome delicates.

There are thoſe alſo that doe beate with the Almonds the crumme of a new white loafe to make it more white and nouriſhing, which you may doe if you pleaſe.

Alſo in great heat of the reines we uſe to put and beate with the Almonds a dramme of white Poppie ſeeds, but you muſt beate them well before you put in your Almonds.

To make a Hordeat or mundified Barly.

TAke two ounces of French Barly, boyle it upon a cleare fire in three quarters of a pint of water three or foure houres, untill that there bee but a porringer of liquor left, then ſtraine it without preſſing the Barly; then peele and beate in the morter two ounces of ſweet Almonds, pouring this liquor upon them as aforeſaid, then ſtraine and preſſe them very hard, and boyle it a little, and diſſolve in it two ounces of fine Sugar, and take it when you goe to bed.

There are thoſe alſo that beats their Barly in the morter with the Almonds, and preſſe it hard, which you may doe if you pleaſe.

To make Tablets or Lozinges of Sugar of Roſes.

TAke halfe a pound of fine white Sugar, and foure ounces of good Damask Roſe water, put them together

gether into a skillet and boyle it very well upon a soft cleare fire, untill it come to the consistance; which you shall know by taking a little upon the end of the Spatule, and let it fall downe into the skillet againe, and there will be a long thred; or put a little upon the handle of the skillet and it will grow hard: Secondly, take a trencher and put a little upon it, and when it is cold, if it bee hard it is enough: Thirdly, drop three or foure drops upon the ground, and if you can take it up that it stick not to the ground it is enough, then poure it all upon a Marble stone or upon a table well rubd, strowing upon the table or stone a little starch in powder through a bolter or linnen cloath, and so forme your Lozinges to make them red, you may stirre very well in it two drammes of red Rose leaves in powder.

To make a frontall or binding for the paines of the head, caused of cold.

TAke leaves of Sage, Rosemary, Betony, and Balme, of each halfe a handfull, boyle them very well in white wine, or halfe wine and halfe water, then beate them in a morter, and put them betwixt two linnen cloaths, and bind them hot upon the temples. This 6. pence.

A frontall or binding to cause rest.

TAke Betony, red Roses, white Lillies, and Violets, of each a Pugill; white Poppie, and Lettice seeds of each two drams, beate them all in a morter to powder; beginning with the Poppie and Lettice seeds, and then with the hearbs and flowers, and this powder you may incorporate with oxirrhodin; and apply it hot betwixt two cloaths as is aforesaid, you may also incorporate them with oyntment of Roses. This Frontall 3. pence.

Another refreſhing to cauſe reſt.

This 2. pence. TAke a handfull of new dry Roſes, or of thoſe of Roſe Cakes if they be not burnt, beate them very well in a morter, and incorporate them with oxicrat: warme that it may bee ſomething thin, then bind it betweene two cloaths warme upon the forehead and temples as before; if there be any new freſh Lettices or Purſlaine, you may beate halfe a handfull with them.

Another.

This 1. penny. TAke a piece of Roſe Cake which is not burnt, and cut it with a paire of Sciſſers juſt the length and breadth of the forehead, then ſoake it in a platter upon the fire with oxicrat: and bind it hot as is aforeſaid.

Another.

This 1. penny. ANnoint the forehead and temples with oyntment of *Populeon*; being well anointed take a cloath and dip it three or foure times in oxicrat: hot, and then ſqueeze and bind it upon the temples; the oxicrat: is made as followeth.

To make Oxicrat.

OXicrat is compoſed of vineger and water, but becauſe the vineger hath not alwayes the ſame properry, for ſometimes it is weake, and ſometimes to ſtrong, it is hard to write of the quantity, but you may take upon ſixe parts of water, one of vineger, but the ordinary uſe is to take as much vineger as water which is beſt.

To make Oxirrhodinum.

This oxirrhod 4. pence. TAke foure ſpoonfulls of good oyle of Roſes, two ſpoonfulls of good Roſe water, and a ſpoonfull of vineger

vineger, mixe them well together, and your oxirrhod is done, which when you goe to uſe, warme it well in a porringer, and rub the party with it, tying upon it a dry cloath, or ſoake in the ſaid oxirrhod or oxicrat.

Another.

TAke three ounces of oyle of Roſes, and an ounce of vineger, mixe them together, and uſe them as before written. This 4. pence.

To make Hydreleum.

THe ſaid Hydreleum is made, mixing ſixe parts of water and one of oyle together.

To make Epithemes.

An Epitheme refreſhing the parts which are temper'd with heat.

TAke halfe a pint of oxicrat before written, put it in a baſen and ſet it upon a chafing diſh of coales, being hot dip a linnen cloath into three or foure times, and ſqueeze it, and clap it hot upon the place affected, and lay another dry cloath upon it, and when that begins to be cold, be ready with another, and ſo do halfe a dozen times. This Epithem 1. penny.

This Epitheme is of great virtue, and better then thoſe which are made with diſtilled water or powders, for they are hot of themſelves.

A Corroborant and refreſhing Epitheme, for hot bellies in lingring Feavers.

TAke Suckory, Sage, and their roots; Agrimony, Purſlaine, Plantaine, and Endive, of each a handfull; red Roſe leaves halfe an handfull, boyle them all very well according to order in a pint and a halfe of water, being firſt waſhed and made cleane, boyle them

them to three quarters of a pint of water, then ſtraine it and mixe with it ſixe or ſeven ſpoonfulls of vineger of Roſes or common vineger, applying it hot with cloaths upon all the belly as is aforeſaid.

An Epitheme to lay upon the region of the heart in malignant and peſtilent Feavers.

This with the Treacle 18. pence.

TAke a Citron or Lymon peele, cut it in ſmall pieces, and infuſe it an houre or two in a quarter of a pint of good Roſe water, then ſtraine it and mixe with it the juyce of a Citron or Lymon and it is done; which you ſhall apply three or foure times a day with linnen cloaths as is aforeſaid; if you mixe with the ſaid Epitheme a dramme or two of Venice Treacle it will be very excellent.

Another for the ſame.

This 16. pence

TAke two handfulls of Medowſweet, and as much of Scabios and Divells bit, ſeeds of Citron, Carduus, Benedict, and Alkekeng, of each halfe an ounce, waſh and cleanſe the hearbs, and boyle them in a pint and a halfe of water, and a little after put in the ſeeds being bruiſed, then boyle them to halfe a pint, being ſtrained diſſolve in it the juyce of a Lymon, and two or three ſpooneſulls of vineger of Roſes, and the ſaid Treacle, the which you ſhall uſe as before.

An Epitheme againſt the coldneſſe of the heart.

This 1. penny.

TAke a quarter of a pint of ſtrong wine, that is to ſay Claret or White wine, warme it very well upon the fire and uſe it with linnen cloaths as before.

You may alſo inſtead of Wine uſe good Aqua-

vitæ,

vitæ with the councell of a Physitian.

To make Sternatatories or sneesing powder.

TAke a little white Hellibor or Euphorbium in in powder, snuffe it up into your nostrills out of a piece of a pen or quill. This 1. penny, or 2. pence.

To make Fumes and Perfumes.

An excellent perfume to cast a sent in a chamber and against the ill aire.

TAke seven or eight spoonefulls of good Rose water, tenne or twelve cloves bruised, foure or five little pieces of Lymon or Orange peele, put them all together upon a chafing dish of coales in a porringer, and put them in the middle of the chamber, or in any other place, and the vapour will rise and give a good sent and throwe out the evill aire. This 4. pence.

Another Perfume.

TAke seven or eight spoonefulls of vineger, foure or five bits of Lymon or Orange peele, fourteene or fifteen Cloves bruised, put them together in a platter upon a Chafing-dish of coales as before. This 3. pence.

This last perfume is not so odoriferous as the former, but it is very good.

That you must not boyle the said medicament, but put them upon so much fire as will raise the vapour. Note.

There are made divers perfumes for divers diseases, with roots, hearbs, seeds, &c. the which the Physitian will shew you. Note.

To make Fomentations and baggs.

A Fomentation against the Pleurisie.

TAke Mallowes, Marsh Mallowes, Pellitory, Sage, Isope, March, Violets, Cammomill and Mellilote flowers,

flowers, of each a handfull; cleanſe the ſaid hearbs and waſh them, and boyle them in ſufficient quantity of water, and towards the latter end poure a quarter of a pint of white wine, then preſſe and ſtraine them all, putting the decoction into a pipkin, and put into it to ſoake a ſponge or double linnen cloath, with the which you foment and bath the party affected; then when it begins to bee cold ſqueeze and doe as before.

Bags or Cataplaſmes for the ſame.

These two bags 6. pence.

TAke the ſaid hearbs and flowers, cut them very ſmall, and put to them an ounce of Linſeeds, and as much Fænugrecke bruiſed, then put them in an old cloath white and cleane, the length and breadth as ſhall require, then ſew it with thred, and boyle it in milke or water, and when the party is well bathed with the former decoction, apply one of theſe baggs very hot, and ſqueeze them upon the griefe, and when that begins to be cold, put one the other.

A Fomentation Reſolutive and Emollient.

TAke Mallowes, Marſh Mallowes with their roots, of each a handfull, Sage, Hyſope, of each two handfulls, Camomill and Melilote flowers of each halfe a handfull, Linſeeds, Anniſeeds, Fenill ſeeds, and Fænugrecke, of each halfe an ounce bruiſed; prepare them as is written before, and boyle them in ſufficient quantity of water to a pint, ſtraine it and put halfe of it in a hoggs bladder, and tye it one the top, and apply it one the griefe, and when it begins to be cold, lay the other halfe being in a bladder upon the ſame place, putting the other into a veſſell to bee hot againſt that which is on cooles.

And

And if you have no bladders, then bathe it with ſponges or double linnen cloaths, and if you will make bags of the ingredients, put them between two cloaths as before.

An Anodine Fomentation.

TAke a pint of new milke, and foment with it as before mentioned.

Baggs for the poore.

TAke three or foure handfulls of Bran, fry it in a frying pan, putting to it a little wine that it bee not to dry; then put it betwixt two cloaths, and apply them one after another as before. This 2. pence.

Baggs for the griefe of the ſtomacke.

TAke two handfulls of wormewood, cut it in little bits; as much Roſe leaves, and put them betwixt two cloaths, and boyle them in wine, water, or oxicrate, and apply them one after another as before: you may alſo put to them a little Iſope.

A Cataplaſme for Apoſtumes and Tumours.

TAke three or foure lillie roots, wrappe them in a Colewort leafe, and roſt them upon the hot cinders, then take them and beate them in a morter, and put to them a piece of freſh Butter. This Cataplaſme 4. pence.

Take a part of this Cataplaſme hot, and ſpread it upon a linnen cloath, and apply it upon the Tumours if it be either peſtilentiall or common.

This Cataplaſme is of little price, but it is an excellent thing againſt all ſorts of peſtilentiall and other Apoſtumes, changing it twice a day. Note.

If in malignant tumours you will mixe with it a Note.

dramme or two of Venice Treacle, you will make it very good.

An Emollient and Remolitive Cataplasme.

This 8. pence. TAke Mallowes, Marsh Mallowes, with their roots, Pellitory, Violets, Camomill, and Melilote flowers, of each a handfull; one Lillie root, Fænugrecke, and Linseeds of each an ounce; wash and prepare them, and boyle them according to order in three pints of water, untill it be almost boyld all away, then straine it through a sieve, and pulpe the ingredients through as you do your Cassia, the which being pulpe you shall dissolve in it a piece of fresh Butter or a little Oyle or Suet; if you please you may put to it some Beane meale or Bran, and then put in your Suet or Oyle.

A Cataplasme for Gangrenes and Pestilent boyles.

This 4. pence. TAke fresh Butter or oyle of Olives an ounce, as much good honey, and the yolke of an egge, and a little Beane flower, first melt your Butter, or heate your oyle, then mixe in it the yolke of a egge and the honey, and afterwards the flower, and your Cataplasme is ready to use.

To make Liniments.

This 2. pence. TAke an ounce of fresh Butter, Cinnamon, or Nutmeg, in powder a dramme, melt the Butter and mixe in it the powder, and the Liniment is done.

Another.

This 4. pence. TAke two ounces of oyle of Roses, and a dramme of Cinnamon, and as much of Cloves in pow-

der

der, and prepare them as before.

If you will make these Linements into oyntments, you must dissolve in the said oyle or butter a piece of yellow waxe. Note.

An excellent oyntment for a burne, made by a charitable Gentlewoman in France.

TAke a penniworth of yellow waxe, and a pennyworth of oyle of Olives, cut the waxe very small, and melt it with the Oyle, then take it from the fire, and mixe with it two yolks of eggs, and beate it together untill it commeth to an oyntment.

To use it, you must take a little of the said oyntment, and spread it upon a linnen cloath as thin as can be, then lay it upon the place being burnt, and in little time it will heale any burne, changing of it twice a day.

The said Gentlewoman had alwayes of it ready by her, and gave it to all that came to demand it of her.

To make a refreshing Cerat, and of a good odour.

TAke an ounce of white virgins waxe, and foure ounces of oyle of Olives, cut the waxe in small peices and melt it with the Oyle, then let it stand till it be cold, then beate and wash it fifteene or sixteene times with faire water, untill the oyntment commeth as white as Snow, then after that wash it three or foure times with Rose water to give it a good smell, and put it into an earthen pot or other vessell convenient with Rose water, that it may be more refreshing and more sweet. This Cerat 9. pence.

To make Colyrium or Eye-waters.
A Colyrium againſt gravell or any filth in the eyes.

This Colyrium 2. pence.

TAke three ſpoonfulls of white wine, and as much water; the weight of a crowne of Aloes hepatic: in powder, mixe them together and make a Colyrium, and with ſome ſoft linnen cloaths waſh and bathe the eyes, and ſoake the cloathes in the ſaid liquor, and lay upon the eyes.

A Colyrium for the paine of the eyes.

This 1. penny.

TAke the quantity of a little Beane of white Vitriol or Copperas in powder, put it into a ſaucer with three or foure ſpoonefulls of faire water; the Copperas being melted you ſhall uſe it as followeth: Take of this water with the end of your finger, and drop three or foure drops into your eye, ſtirring your eye, that it may runne about your eye, this do two or three times a day.

A Refrigeretive Colyrium for the beginning of a fluxion or blackneſſe.

This 3. pence.

TAke Plantaine, and roſe water, of each three or foure ſpoonfulls, the white of a new laid egge, beate and malaxe them together in a diſh, and it is done; in the which being warme ſoake linnen raggs and bind about the forehead and the eye round, the ſame ſide you may alſo uſe Plantaine water alone, or Roſe water, or both together.

To make Veſicatories.

Each Veſſicate 1. penny.

TAke a dramme of the flies called Cancharides beate them in a morter to powder and mixe with it the double quantity of Vnguent: Baſilicon: and uſe it; take a little of the ſaid confection and ſpread

it

it upon a linnen cloath or Taffetie and so apply it.

Another.

TAke halfe a dramme of the said Flies in powder, and beate with it three drams of good Leven and put to it a spoonfull or two of good vineger, and use it as before. Each 1. penny.

Another.

TAke a dramme of good Mustard, and halfe a dram of the said Flies in powder, beate them together in a morter with halfe an ounce of leaven and a spoonfull of vineger, and use it as before. Each 1. penny.

Be sure that after you have made these things in in the morter, that you wash the morter and pestle with hot water.

An excellent preservative against the Plague.

TAke a good Citron or Lymon weighing foure ounces, cut it in small slices round, then put it into a skillet or other cleane vessell, with halfe a pint of Medow-sweet water, or Cardus, or Scabios water, boyle it untill all the water be almost consumed, stirring of it still with a spoone for feare of burning; then take it and beate it very well in a Marble morter with a wodden pestle, beating and adding unto it foure ounces of conserves of red Roses, & two drams of good Venice Treacle, and as much of confection of Hyacinth: all being well mixed together, put them into a galley-pot, and take every morning the quantity of a dramme upon the point of a knife, fasting two houres after: and let children take the quantity of halfe a dramme, as soone as you have swallowed it, drinke a good glasse of oxicrat, or three parts of water.

ter and one of Wine:

And when you feare you have caught ſome evill infection, diſſolve twenty graines of the ſaid Treacle in oxicrat, or in wine and water, and keep your ſelfe warme.

Waſhings for the leggs and feete to provoke ſleepe.

This 6. pence. TAke tenne or twelve Lettices, five or ſixe handfulls of Vine leaves, five or ſixe Poppie heads; being broken and cut, boyle them all together in a ſufficient quantity of water; being boyled take it from the fire and poure them into a large veſſell, where let the party waſh and bathe his leggs and feete the ſpace of halfe an houre, beginning above, and ſo bathing downwards with the ſaid ingredients, then let there be warme linnen cloaths bound about the parties legs and feet and ſo put in bed.

Of Bathes.

EVery one knoweth now adayes to make and prepare Bathes, and halfe Bathes of hot water; therfore I will not ſpeake of this much, but only this; many times according to divers diſeaſes the Phyſitians preſcribe many ſorts of Bathes, made with roots, ſeeds, hearbs, &c. which being well boyled are poured into a large veſſell for the party to bathe with.

Touching the Hot-houſes or dry Baths, any Phyſitian will direct you to them.

A Trea-

A Treatise or Catalogue of those Instruments which the rich ought to have in their houses.

FIrst two syringes or bladders fitted with pipes to give Clysters, the one for great folks, and the other for children:

A little brasse pot to keepe a Clyster in, and to warme it in.

Another bladder and boxe pipe to lend charitably to the poore.

Two sieves, one very fine to straine medicines, and the other to straine decoctions.

But in stead of the said sieves you may use white linnen cloaths fitting.

Two pulping sieves, the one to pulp Cassia, Prunes, Tamarinds, &c. And the other to pulpe roots, hearbs, &c. for Cataplasmes.

A set of weights of sixteene ounces in the pound, and a paire of scales to weigh the medicaments.

Two Spatuls of iron, one bigger then another.

One woodden Spatule.

A Marble morter with a pestle of wood.

A brasse morter with an iron pestle or a pestle of the same.

A lesser morter with a pestle as before.

Pots, Pipkins, Skillets, Basons, &c. To make Ptisans, decoctions, &c.

A Catalogue of those Medicaments which the rich ought to have in their houses.

A Pound of good Sene of Levant.

Foure ounces of good Rubarbe.

Foure ounces of good Agaricke.
Two pound of good Caſſia.
Halfe a pound of good Tamarinds.
A pound of *Electuar: Lenetiva:*
A pound of good *Catholicon.*
Foure ounces of *Diaphœnicum:*
Foure ounces of *Benedict: Laxat:*
Foure ounces of *Hiera Diacolocynthid.*
Foure ounces of *Diaprun: Laxat:*
Halfe a pound of Lozinges of *Diacarthami:*
A quantity of Bills of three or foure ſorts.
Foure pound of good common honey.
A pound of honey of Roſes.
A pound of honey of Violets.
A pound of honey of Mercury.
Two pound of red Sugar.
Three or foure pound of fine Sugar.
Halfe a pound of Syrup of Poppies.
A pound of Syrup of Violets.
A pot of Syrup of Maidenhaire.
Halfe a pound of Syrup of Quinces.
Halfe a pound of Syrup of Mulberries.
A pound of Syrup of Damask Roſes.
Halfe a pound of Syrup of Succory with Rubarbe.
A pecke of French Barly.
Foure ounces of Anniſeeds.
Foure ounces of Fenill ſeeds.
A pound of Linſeeds.
A pound of Fænugrecke.
Foure ounces of each of the greater cold ſeeds:
Foure ounces of Lettice ſeeds.

Foure

Foure ounces of white Poppie ſeeds.
Foure ounces of Cardus ſeeds.
An ounce of common Pepper.
Nutmegs and Cloves of each an ounce.
Foure ounces of Cinnamon.
A pound of ſweet Almonds.
An ounce of Pellitorie.
Foure ounces of Azarum root.
Foure ounces of Maſticke.
Halfe an ounce of Vitriole or Copperas.
Foure ounces of Sal gem.
Three or foure pound of good Licoriſh.
Halfe a pound of red Roſe leaves and as many Violets.
Cammomill and Mellilote flowers of each a ſufficient quantity.
Foure ounces of raſpt Harts-horne.
A pint of Roſe water.
A pint of Plantaine water.
A pint of Carduus water.
A pint of vineger of Roſes.
Two ounces of confect: Hyacinth.
Two or three ounces of good Treacle.
An ounce of confection Alkermes.
A dramme of good Bezoar.
Foure ounces of yellow waxe.
Foure ounces of white waxe.
Three ounces of unquen: Populeon.
Three ounces of unguen: Roſat.
Foure ounces of Venice Turpentine.
Two pound of oyle of Olives.
A pound of oyle of Roſes.

A pound of oyle of Violets.

A pound of oyle of Quinces.

Oyle of Cammomill, Lillies, Rue and Walnuts of each a pound.

A Charitable and notable advertisement to the publike.

IT is necessary for all sorts of people to keepe by them a syringe or bladder, and pipe to give Clysters, and to make or cause to bee made the said Clysters in their houses; for what disease soever hapneth or ariveth there, is nothing so proper at the first as a Clyster; but if your servant or any other unto you belonging, should give a Clyster to any one sicke of the Plague, Poxe, Measells, Purples, Dissentery, small Poxe, Vlcers, Sores, Boyles, or any other pestiferous disease; or should lend it to any that should doe the like, and come and give you a Clyster with the same pipe without washing and cleansing any of the said dieases, would be upon you in lesse then an houre after, and to all your family; therefore see the pipe well warmed, washed and cleansed, before you take the said Clyster, and lend your pipe to none but to those that you know very well.

THE

THE PRICE AND VALVE OF MEDICAments as well Simple as compounded which are used in PHYSICKE:

By *Philbert Guibert* Esquire Doctor Regent in the faculty of Physick in *Paris* in *France*.

The Price of Medicaments Simple as they are sold at the Druggists.

	l.	s.	d.
Cassia the pound	0	4	2
A Corus the pound	0	10	0
Agaricke the pound	0	18	0
Aloes the pound	0	12	0
Roche Allum the pound	0	3	0
Bitter Almonds the pound	0	1	0
Sweet Almonds the pound	0	0	6
Amber-greece the dramme	0	10	0
Yellow Amber the pound	0	2	6
Angelica the pound	0	6	8

	l.	s.	d.
Anniſeeds the pound	0	0	10
Quick-ſilver the pound	0	4	0
Ariſtolochia round the pound	0	1	0
Ariſtolochia long the pound	0	1	0
Aſarum the pound	0	2	6
Aſſa fætida the pound	0	4	0
BAyberries the pound	0	0	6
Mirtle Berries the pound	0	1	0
Bdellium the pound	0	6	0
Been Allum the pound	0	1	8
Been Rubr: the pound	0	1	6
Benjamin the pound	0	6	0
Berberis the pound	0	0	8
Bezoar the ounce	2	10	0
Bithumeis Iudaic: the pound	0	4	0
Lign: Aloes the pound	1	4	0
Bol Armoniacke pound	0	1	4
Borax the pouud	0	6	0
CAlamus Aromat the pound	0	1	0
Campher the pound	0	6	0
Cantharides the ounce	0	2	6
Cardamom majus the pound	0	4	0
Cardamom minus the pound	0	0	8
Carpobalſamum the ounce	0	0	6
Caſſia the pound	0	4	6
Caſtoreum the ounce	0	1	0
Cæruſe the pound	0	0	6
White waxe the pound	0	1	4
Yellow waxe the pound	0	1	8

China

	l.	s.	d.
China the pound	0	12	0
Colocynthides the pound	0	6	0
Colophonia the pound	0	0	4
Red Corall the pound	0	4	6
White Corall the pound	0	3	6
Cortex radic: Cappar: the pound	0	2	6
Cortex radic: Tamariſc the pound	0	2	0
Cortex media fraxin: the pound	0	1	2
Cortex guaiaci the pound	0	0	8
White Coſtus the pound	0	6	0
Cremor tartar the pound	0	8	0
Chriſtall minerall the pound	0	2	6
Cubebes the pound	0	5	0
Cyperus roots the pound	0	1	4
DAtes the pound	0	1	6
Dictaum: Creti the pound	0	8	0
White Ellebor the pound	0	0	9
Blacke Ellebor the pound	0	2	0
Olibanum the pound	0	2	6
Common Frankincenſe the pound	0	0	4
Epithymum the pound	0	2	6
Candied Citron peele the pound	0	3	6
Euphorbium the pound	0	1	6
FEnill ſeeds the pound	0	1	2
Stæchados the pound	0	1	2
Folium Indum the ounce	0	1	6
Fragments of pretious ſtones, of Emerauds, Grinads, Saphirs, and Topaz each of them an ounce	0	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
Gvaicum the pound	0	0	2
Galbanum a pound	0	6	0
Galingall the pound	0	6	0
Gum: Armoniacke the pound	0	2	8
Gum: Arabicke the pound	0	0	10
Gum: Dragant the pound	0	0	10
Grana tinctor: i. Kermes the pound	0	6	0
Hermodacti the pound	0	1	4
Hypocystis the pound	0	4	6
Ialap the pound	0	7	10
Ireos of Florence the pound	0	1	8
Iujubes the pound	0	1	4
Iuncus odoratus the pound	0	0	0
Labdanum the pound	0	3	6
Gum-Lacke the pound	0	6	0
Lapis Calaminaris the pound	0	2	0
Lapis hematicis the pound	0	10	0
Lapis Lazuli the pound	0	1	8
Lapis spongiæ the pound	0	0	6
Litarge of gold the pound	0	0	6
Litarge of silver the pound	0	0	6
Lupius the pound	0	1	4
Manna Calabrin the pound	0	12	0
Masticke the pound	0	8	0
Mechoachan the pound	0	7	8
Minium the pound	0	0	10
Mirrhe the pound	0	12	0

Muske

	l.	s.	d.
Muske the dramme	0	15	0
NVx indica the pound	0	1	6
Cyprus Nuts the pound	0	0	10
Galls the pound	0	0	8
OPium the pound	0	12	0
Opibalſamum the pound	0	6	8
Opoponax the pound	0	10	0
Orpiment the pound	0	1	4
PEnedes the pound	0	1	6
Navell pitch the pound	0	0	3
Burgundie pitch the pound	0	0	6
Piſtaches the pound	0	1	6
Polipodie the pound	0	0	8
Long pepper the pound	0	5	0
Piretrum the pound	0	2	6
ROots of Eſula the pound	0	2	6
Licoriſh the pound	0	1	2
Rubarbe the pound	1	8	0
SAffron the pound	1	12	0
Sagapænum the pound	0	8	0
Dragons blood the pound	0	2	0
White Sanders the pound	0	1	4
Red Sanders the pound	0	1	4
Yellow Sanders the pound	0	6	0
Sarſaparilla the pound	0	6	0
Saſſafras the pound	0	1	8

	l.	s.	d.
Scamonie the pound	0	10	0
Sqults the pound	0	1	3
Sebeſtens the pound	0	1	4
Sal gem the pound	0	1	4
Sal niter the pound	0	1	2
Seeds of Agnus Caſtus the ounce	0	0	3
Seeds of Ameos the pound	0	6	0
Seeds of Bombas the pound	0	1	8
Seeds of daucus Creticus the pound	0	2	0
Seeds of Leviſtici the pound	0	0	4
Seeds of Eruca the pound	0	1	0
Seeds of Seſeleos the pound	0	0	6
Wormeſeeds the pound	0	6	0
Carthamus ſeeds the pound	0	1	4
Fenugrecke the pound	0	0	4
Linſeed the pound	0	0	6
Seeds of pearle the ounce	0	5	0
Sene the pound	0	4	8
Brimſtone the pound	0	0	4
Styrax Calamit the pound	0	6	8
Styrax liquid the pound	0	3	4
White juyce of Licoriſh the pound	0	2	0
Blacke juyce of Licoriſh the pound	0	1	8
Sumach the pound	0	0	8
Spica Celtica the pound	0	6	0
Spica Indica the pound	0	8	0
Tale of Venice the pound	0	0	10
Venice Turpentine the pound	0	0	6
Common Turpentine the pound	0	0	8
Tamarinds the pound	0	1	4

	l.	s.	d.
Terra Sigillat the pound	0	10	0
Turbith the pound	0	10	0
VErdegreaſe the pound	0	2	6
Viſcus quercin the pound	0	0	8
Xilobalſamum the pound	0	6	0
Zedoaria the pound	0	10	0

For the value of roots, hearbs, and other ſuch like you may have them cheape at the Herboriſts.

The price of Medicaments compounded, and firſt of Syrups.

SYrup of Violets is made divers wayes, but principally in three: The firſt which is the beſt, is made as followeth.

Make three infuſions of a pound of Violets pickt at a time, in foure pints and a halfe of water, and the laſt infuſion being ſtrained and preſſed, diſſolve in it five pound and a halfe of fine Sugar and it is done, and there will be ſeven pound of Syrup.

The three pound of Violet flowers pickt commeth to ſixe ſhillings, the Sugar ſeven ſhillings tenne pence fire ſixteene pence: ſumme twenty two ſhillings and ſixe pence.

The ſeven pound of Syrup abating for the loſſe, commeth to ſixe pound foure ounces, the ounce commeth to two pence three farthings.

The second manner to make Syrup of Violets.

TAke foure ounces of juyce of Violets for each pound of Sugar, boyled almoſt as thicke as to make Lozinges, abating the ſcum and loſſe there will be eighteene ounces, which commeth to two pence halfe penny the ounce.

The third manner.

TAke a pound of Sugar boyled to the conſiſtance, and paſſe it through a linnen cloath upon foure ounces of Violets well beaten in a marble morter, the Violets lying upon the cloath; and it commeth to two pence the ounce.

Syrup of Colts foote.

MAke three infuſions one after another of Colts-foot, each time halfe a pound in a quart of water; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, clarifie it, and put into it a pound and a halfe of good Sugar, and boyle it to the height of a Syrup: The which Syrup amounteth to penny halfe penny the ounce.

Syrup of Damask Roſes.

THere are made nine infuſions of Roſe leaves, a pound each time, in five pints of water; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, clarifie with it foure pound of good Sugar and boyle it as aforeſaid: it amounteth to two pence an ounce.

Syrup of Poppies Simple.

MAke an Infuſion of ſeven ounces and a halfe of white Poppie heads, and as many blacke heads; twenty foure houres in foure pints of water, boyle it untill it commeth to a pint and a halfe; Then ſtraine it and boyle in it halfe a pound of Sugar, and as many

Sugar

Sugar pellets, the ounce penny halfe penny.

Syrup of red Poppies.

MAke an Infuſion of halfe a pound of red Poppie flowers three times, a quart of water halfe a pound each time; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained put to it a pound and a halfe of Sugar, and foure ounces of Sugar of Roſes; the ounce amounteth to three halfe pence.

Syrup of water Lillies.

MAke three Infuſions of water Lillie flowers or leaves a pound at each time in foure pints of water; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, boyle with it foure pound of Sugar to the height. The ounce commeth to a penny.

Syrup of Maiden-haire.

IT is made by boyling and infuſing the ſimples in five pints of water, then it is ſtrained and clarified with foure pound of Sugar, the ounce a penny.

Syrup of five Roots.

THere is a decoction made with the roots, cleanſed in ſufficient quantity of water, and boyld to foure pints, then ſtrained, and with three pound of Sugar it is made into a Surup: the ounce a penny.

Syrup of Marſh Mallowes.

A Decoction is made with the roots, hearbs, fruits, and ſeeds, in ſufficient quantity of water, boyled to foure pints, in the which is clarified and boyled to the height three pound of Sugar; and the Syrup commeth to three halfe pence the ounce.

Syrup of Succory compounded with Rubarbe.

THe decoction is made of hearbs, roots, seeds, &c. according to art, and strained, in the which is put sixe pound of Sugar, and being boyled to the height, there is stirred and tied in it sixe ounces of Rubarbe and an ounce of Spikenard or Cinnamon, the which Syrup amounteth to three pence an ounce.

Syrup of Succory Simple.

TAke foure pints of the said decoction, and boyle and clarifie with it as much Sugar, which commeth to three halfe pence the ounce.

Syrup of Endive simple.

BOyle with eight pound of the juyce of Endive dispumd and clarified five pound of sugar, the ounce a penny.

Syrup of Femmatorie.

TWo pound of the juyce clarified and despumed, boyld with as much Sugar maketh the Syrup, which commeth to penny the ounce.

Syrup of the juyce of Bugloss.

IN sixe pound of the juyce of Bugloss, boyle a pound of the flowers, then straine them, and clarifie them, boyle with the decoction foure pound of Sugar, and the Syrup commeth to two pence the ounce.

Syrup of Vineger.

BOyle foure pints of fountaine water, with five pound of fine Sugar, and when it is halfe consumed, scumme it, and poure in by little and little three pound or pints of good white Wine vineger, boyling it to the consistance of a Syrup, the which

which amounteth to a penny an ounce.

Syrup of Mulberries.

TAke a pound and a halfe of the juyce of Mulberries, and boyle with it two pound of honey, ſcum it well, and make it into a Surup of one penny the ounce.

BOyle foure pound of the juyce of Quinces, with three pound of Sugar, the ounce one penny halfe penny.

Syrup of Apples Simple.

FOure pound of the juyce of Apples clarified, with three pound of Sugar, which commeth to a penny.

Syrup of Apples compounded.

IN five pound of the juyce, there is put to infuſe foure ounces of Sene, and halfe an ounce of Anniſeeds twenty foure houres, then ſtrained and clarified with three pound of good Sugar, which commeth to two pence the ounce.

Syrup of Mints ſimple.

THree pound of the juyce clarified, and boyled with as much Sugar, the ounce amounteth to ſixe pence.

Syrup of dryed Roſes.

THere is infuſed three or foure ounces of dry Roſe leaves in a pint and a halfe of water, the ſpace of twenty foure houres, then it is boyled a little and ſtrained, in the which is boyled a pound of Sugar, the ounce a penny.

Iulep of Roſes.

BOyle foure ounces of good Sugar, with eight ounces of Roſe water to the height of a Iulep which is but a little boyled, the ounce a penny.

Syrup of Wormewood:

AN infuſion is made of the ſimples in two pints and a halfe of white Wine, and as much juyce of Quinces; the which being boyled and clarified, there is put to it two pound of Sugar, and made into a Syrup, the ounce two pence halfe penny.

Syrup of Stœchados:

A Decoction made with the ſimples in tenne pints of water, and boyled to five pints, then ſtraine it, and clarifie it, and boyle with it two pound of Sugar, and as much honey, being well ſcummed and Aromatized with Cinnamon, Ginger, and Aromat: Roſat: the ounce two pence.

Syrup of Licoriſh.

AN Infuſion made with the ingredients, mentioned in foure pints of water, and the decoction being boyled to three pints, there is mixed with it Sugar, honey, and pennedes, or ſugar pellets, the ounce amounting to a penny an ounce.

Syrup of Iujubes: Amounteth to ſixteen pence a pound, or a penny an ounce.

Syrup of Iſope to eighteene pence the pound, or three halfe pence the ounce.

Syrup of Horehound to eighteen pence a pound.

Oximell ſimplex amounteth to eighteene pence a pound.

Oximell Squillitic: or honey of Squills: the ounce three halfe pence or eighteen pence the pound.

Oximell

Oximell compounded, amounteth to ſixteen pence a pound, or a penny an ounce.

Vineger of Squills, amounteth to ſixteene pence the pound.

Scum'd Honey or diſpumd: eight pence the pound.

Honey of Roſes, eighteen pence a pound, three halfe pence an ounce.

Honey of Violets and Mercury, ſixteene pence a a pound.

Conſerves.

Conſerve of Violetts two ſhillings eight pence the pound, or two pence the ounce.

Conſerve of Roſes eighteen pence the pound, three halfe pence the ounce.

Conſerves of Bugloſſe, Burrage, Betony, and Roſemary flowers, each of them two ſhillings eight pence a pound, or two pence an ounce.

Electuaries.

Electuar: Diacaſſia: amounteth to ſixe pence the ounce, or eight ſhillings the pound.

Electuar: Lenitive, amounteth to five ſhillings and a groat a pound, that is a groat an ounce.

Diacatholicon, as the Electuar: Lenetive.

Diaprunes, amounteth to foure ſhillings the pound, or three pence an ounce.

Electuar: Diaphænicon, amounteth to foure ſhillings the pound:

Benedict: Laxat: amounteth to foure ſhillings the pound, or three pence an ounce.

Confect Hamech, amounteth to five ſhillings foure pence the pound, that is a groat an ounce.

Hiera Picra, amounteth to ſixe pence an ounce.

Hiera Diacolocynthidos pachij: amounteth to three pence an ounce.

Of Electuaries solid.

Diacarthami, amounteth to foure pence an ounce.

Electuar: de succo rosar: or of juyce of roses, amounteth to foure pence an ounce.

Electuar: de Citro solutiv: amounteth to two pence the dramme, that is sixteene pence an ounce.

Of Pills.

Stomacke pills amounteth to tenne pence the dramme.

Pillul: Ruffi: amounteth to sixteene pence the dramme.

Masticke pills, amounteth to eighteene pence a dramme.

Pillul: Imperiales, amouuteth to tenne pence a dramme.

Pillul sine quibus, amount to fourteene pence a dramme.

Pillul: Aureæ, amount to three pence a dram.

Pillul: Cochiæ amount to ten pence a dram.

Pillul: Agregativæ, amounteth to three pence a dramme.

Pillul: Alephanginæ, amounteth to three pence a dramme.

Pillul: de Cinogloſſo, amounteth to two pence a dramme.

Of Powders and Lozinges.

Powder of Diamargarit: frigid: amounts to three pence the dramme.

Lozinges of Diamargarit. frigid: amounts to foure pence an ounce.

That

That to make Lozinges, you muſt put an ounce of powder for a pound of Sugar.

Manus Chriſti, amounteth to three pence the ounce.

Powder of Elect: Dianthos, amounteth to three pence an ounce.

Powder of Elect: pleres Archontic: amounteth to two ponce a dramme.

Powder of Diatragagant. frig: amounteth to ſixe pence a dramme.

Powder of Elect: Diacalamint: amounteth to foure pence a dramme.

Powder of Elect: Diambra, amounts to ſix pence the dramme.

Powder of Elect: de gemmis, amounteth to eight pence a dramme.

Powder of Electu. Aromat. Roſat: amouth to three pence a dramme.

Powder of Elect: Diarrhodon abbatis, the dramme amounteth to a penny.

Powder of the three Sanders, amounteth to tenne pence a dramme.

Powder of Electuar: Diamoſchum, amounteth to three pence the dramme.

Antidotes.

Philonium magnum, amounteth to ſixe pence an ounce.

Requies Nicolai, amounteth to foure pence an ounce.

Treacle and Mythridat, eight pence an ounce, Confect: de Alkermes and Hyacinth: each of them two ſhillings ſixe pence an ounce.

Trochiſques.

Trochiſque of Vipers, amounteth to two ſhillings eight pence the ounce.

Trochiſque Hedicroi: amounteth to ſixteene pence a dramme.

Trochiſques of Squills, amounteth to three pence an ounce.

Trochiſches of Cipheos, the ounce amounteth to five pence.

Trochiſques of Capers, amounteth to ſixe pence a dramme.

Trochiſques of Agrimony, amounts to a penny a dramme.

Trochiſque of Diarrhod:abbat: amounteth to two pence a dramme.

Trochiſque of Alkekengi, amounteth to two pence a dramme.

The Trochiſq: of Myrrhe amounteth to a penny a dramme.

Trochiſ: of terra Lemnia, amounteth to a penny an ounce.

Trochiſ: of Campher, amounteth to a penny a dramme.

Trochiſ: of Gallia Moſchat: amounteth to a groat a dramme.

Trochiſ: of Alipt: Moſchat: amounteth to three pence a dramme.

Of Diſtilled Waters.

Roſe water ſixteene pence a pint.

Treacle water an ounce ſixe pence.

Cynamom water an ounce foure pence.

of

Of Roſes.

Oyle of Roſes a penny an ounce.

Oyle of Violets two pence an ounce.

Oyle of white Lillies, dill, Rue, Marjoram; each of them two pence, or a penny an ounce.

Of Oyntments and Plaiſters.

Oyntments and plaiſters are of divers prices as ſixteene or eighteene pence a pound, and two ſhillings and three pence, or foure ſhillings the pound.

FINIS.

FINIS.

THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARIE.

SHEVVING TO make Medicaments compounded with great eaſe and in little time.

Written in French by *Philbert Guibert* Doctor Regent in the faculty of Phyſick in *Paris*.

Tranſlated out of *French* into *Engliſh*, By I. W.

LONDON,
Printed by *Thomas Harper*, 1639.

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THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARIE.

The first Treatise.

CHAP. I.

A Catalogue of all Instruments necessary to furnish an Apothecary.

FIrst of all, a great Morter of Brasse weighing fifty or sixty pound or more, with a pestle of iron.

A little Morter weighing five or sixe pound, with a pestle of the same matter.

A middle sized morter of Marble, with a pestle of wood, and a stone morter with the same pestle.

A great Bistort with a lesser.

A Rouler to roule Tablets and Lozinges.

Two great Spatules of iron, two middle sizd, and two little ones.

A square of wood, with a naile at each corner to hold the strainers.

Two great Copper pannes, one to boyle decocti-

ons, Syrups, &c. and the other for oyntments and plaisters.

Two little Possnets of Copper.

A great Raspe of white Iron, to raspe Apples, Quinces, &c.

Two spoones with holes in them, one great, and the other little.

Two presses irond with their pins of iron.

A Refrigetory to distill waters of Coperas, two or three platters of Iron or Pewter.

Seales and Weights.

Three or foure strainers of a quarter broad hemmed.

Three or foure blanchets of Cotton hemmed.

One or two Hipocras baggs.

Halfe a dozen of strong towells, to straine decoctions, Iuices, &c.

A haire sieve covered.

Two common pulping sieves, to pulpe Tamarinds, Cassia, prunes, &c.

Two other searses or sieves to passe bitter things.

An iron Furnace.

Gally pots, or earthen pots, to keepe Conserves, Electuaries, Syrups, Oyles, Oyntments, &c.

Two great Gally pots, and two great earthen pots.

Three pipkins, one bigger then another.

Two vessels of earth, or of brasse to make infusions.

A Porphyre stone, with a Mule or rubbing stone.

Sufficient quantity of Boxes to put in Medicaments, where one may put divers in one boxe.

A square

A ſquare piece of wood, the thickneſſe of one thumb a foot ſquare.

A Shoomakers knife.

Veſſells of glaſſe to keepe Cordiall powders in.

A great iron ſpoone to prepare Lead and other things:

Of any thing elſe that the Apothecary ſhall want, the Phyſitian will give him advice.

Of Clarification.

Chap. II.

The manner to clarifie Sugar and Honey.

GOod Sugar, which is white, hard, ſolid, and cleare, and of a good ſmell; ought not to be clarified, for it will yeeld little or no ſcumme; But for ſugar which is not cleare, nor hard, ſhall be clarified as followeth.

Take (for example) two pound of Sugar, break it and cut it into ſmall pieces, put it into a pan, and poure upon it a pint of water decoction or infuſion to melt it, and while it is a melting, take two whites of egges with the ſhells, and beate them very well together in another pan or baſon, pouring by little and little into it another pint of water or decoction, which being well beaten together with a whiske or little rod; then take the ſugar being melted from the fire, and beate them all together, then put them upon the fire, and when you ſee the ſcumme riſe and it begins to boyle, then take it from the fire, and ſtraine it through the

blanchet made faſt to the foure corners of the wooden ſquare, with a baſon underneath to receave that which is ſtrained.

If the ſaid ſugar being ſtrained ſeeme not to be clarified enough, you may paſſe it againe through the blanket, and ſo you may doe two or three times, but it muſt be done while it is hot.

When the ſaid ſugar is faire enough, one need not take the paines to clarific it for Syrups, &c. but onely at the end of their boyling, take them from the fire and ſcumme it with a ſilver ſpoone, or with a ſpoone with holes you may take of the ſcum.

That if you clarifie ſugar, you muſt put for each pound of ſugar a pint of water decoction or infuſion, and one white of an egge with the ſhell; but if the Sugar bee foule, you muſt put more of the liquor, and more whites of eggs, according to the dampneſſe thereof.

That thoſe ſyrups which are made of Iuices, are made with good white ſugar; as thoſe of Raſpas, Quinces, Mulberries, Cherries, and the like: for if they be often clarified, they looſe their ſtrength and vertue.

Alſo that to make ſyrup of Lymons, Granates, and others, you muſt have of the beſt ſugar, and it muſt bee boyled to the height as you make your ſugar of Roſes, but if you cannot get that which is very white, you muſt firſt clarifie it, and then boyle it and ſcumme it as is aforeſaid.

At the end when your ſugar is ſtrained, you muſt not preſſe and ſqueeze the blanchet, but let it ſtraine by litle and little untill it be all dropt into the reſt.

For

For to clarifie Honey, take a pound or two, or the quantity you pleaſe of the beſt Honey; put it into a pan with as much water or other liquor, and put it upon the fire, and when it hath boyld a walme or two, ſtraine it through a ſtrong linnen cloath; and for every two pound of honey take a white of an egge with the ſhell; (as is aforeſaid in the clarification of Sugar) and the ſecond ſtraining ſhall bee boyled to what conſiſtence the Phyſitian ſhall ſee fitting.

If the honey bee very foule, you muſt put more liquor and whites of egges, as is ſaid of Sugar; Note, that when you ſtraine your honey it muſt bee very hot, but the ſugar ought to coole a little before you paſſe it.

Chap. III.

The manner to Clarifie Decoctions and Infuſions a part without Sugar.

THE decoctions and infuſions ought not to bee ſtrained boyling, but halfe cold before they bee paſſed through the ſtrainer or blancket; as for example, one putteth the white of an egge with the ſhell upon two pound of decoction or infuſion, doing as followeth.

Take a white of an egge with the ſhell, and put it into the pan or baſon, and beate it very well with the ſaid whiske or little broome; then put to it halfe a pint of the ſaid decoction or infuſion, beating them very well together; then poure in by little and little the reſt of the ſaid infuſion or decoction, then put it

upon the furnace, and when it hath boyled a walme or two that you see the durty scum rise, then let it stand untill it be halfe cold, and then passe it thorow the strainer or blancket.

Note, That infusions and decoctions are passed but one time through the blancket, for if they be passed any more, they loose a part of their vertue.

Chap. IV.

The manner to clarifie Apozemes with Syrups and also to clarifie Whey.

THose that are licorish of Apozemes, clarifie them in this manner.

Take a pint and a halfe of the decoction of the simples strained; which being clarified with the white of an egge and the shell, put it into a pan upon the furnace, and when it beginneth to boyle, put the Syrups into it, and when the scumme riseth take it from the fire and let it coole a little, then passe it two or three times through the blancket untill it be cleare.

If you will have your Apozeme Aromaticke, you may Aromatize it with some Cordiall powder as followeth.

Before you passe your Apozeme, put the powder upon the blancket, and passe the Apozeme three or foure times, pouring it upon the powder, and your Apozeme will be clarified and Aromatized.

Know that upon foure ounces of decoction you must put an ounce of Syrup, and being passed and repassed there will be wanting a quarter or more.

Take

Take twelve pints of Whey, foure pound of good Sugar, put them together into a baſon or other veſſell convenient, the ſugar being melted let it boyle a walme or two; then put into it foure ounces of juice of Lymons boyling it a little longer, then take it from the fire, and being a little cold, paſſe it three or foure times through a white linnen cloath, and it will be cleare and agreeable.

If you have no Whey, you may make it with Milk as followeth.

Take three or ſixe pints of Milke, put it into a pipkin or earthen veſſell, that done, take a ſpoonefull of ſtroakings and mixe it with three or foure ſpoonefulls of the ſaid Milk, then mixe it with the Milk and cover the pot with a cover, and let it ſtand three or foure houres upon the hot Coales or Cinders, then take away the Cheeze or Curd, and clarifie it as aforeſaid.

Chap. V.

The manner to draw Iuices.

THe juyces of Roots, and of Hearbs, of Plantaine, Rue, Smalladge, Purſlaine, Lettice, Betony, Mercury, and other freſh hearbs, are drawne as followeth.

The Braſſe or Stone Morter, being filled with the Roots, or hearbs, well cleanſed and waſhed if need require, then beate them very well with an iron or woodden peſtle; after they are well beaten put them into a ſtrong linnen cloath, tying the cloath on the top

top with a packthred, and put it into the preſſe and preſſe it very well, having a baſon underneath to receive the juyce.

That when you draw the juyce of any other root or hearb, you muſt firſt waſh the morter, peſtle, and preſſe, with hot or cold water, for feare the ſaid root or hearb be different in quality, and ſo looſe his vertue, and you muſt ſeeke alwayes to have your hearbs, when they are at their beſt nature.

Alſo there are certaine ſimples which ought to bee beat in the Marble morter, as ſhall bee written hereafter.

Chap. VI.

To draw the juice of Quinces.

THe Quinces muſt be raſped with the raſpe of iron one after another, for by this meanes you may draw more juyce, then if you beate them in a morter whole, or in quarters; thē put that which is raſped into a cloath, and preſſe it in the preſſe as is ſhewed before.

Chap. VII.

To draw the Iuice of Red and Damaske Roſes.

TAke the flowers of the ſaid Roſes, and beate them very well in a Marble morter, untill they be almoſt in a paſte; then put them in a linnen cloath and preſſe them.

Chap.

Chap. VIII.

To draw the Iuice of Gooſeberries.

THe Gooſeberries being beate very well in a Marble morter, put them into a cloath and preſſe them in the preſſe.

Chap. IX.

To draw the Iuice of Barberries.

THey are drawne in the ſame manner as the Gooſeberries.

Chap. X.

To draw the Iuice of Mulberries.

TAke a quantity of Mulberries, beat them, and tye them in a cloath, and preſſe them in the preſſe.

Chap. XI.

To draw the Iuice of Cherries.

TAke a quantity of Cherries; and take out the ſtones and preſſe them as aforeſaid.

Chap. XII.

To draw the Iuice of Granates.

TAke the Pomgranates, and take away the peele and keepe it; which is called Malicorium, and all the reſt is put in a cloth and preſt as before.

Chap. XIII.

To draw the Iuice of Citrons and Lymons.

CVt the Citrons and Lymons in the middle, and take away the peele, and put the reſt in a cloth and preſſe it.

Otherwiſe cut the ſaid Citrons and Lymons in foure quarters, and take away the ſhinie peele and ſeeds and ſo preſſe it; but becauſe the pulpe will never preſſe ſo well but there will remaine ſome juyce, you may put to it a little freſh water, and ſo preſſe it, and you may uſe it about what you pleaſe.

Chap. XIIII.

The manner to Clarifie the aforeſaid Iuices.

WHen you have drawne the aforeſaid Iuices as is written, you ſhall put them ſeverally in a double glaſſe, and ſet them in the Sunne or ſome other

ther place two or three dayes or more, to the end that they may ſettle, and all the dreggs may deſcend to the bottome of the ſaid glaſſe; then take them and paſſe them ſeverally, very ſoftly through the blancket, that the dregs doe not mixe with them, and trouble the cleare which ought onely to paſſe.

And if you will uſe them preſently, you may doe as you make Syrups and other Compoſitions, but if you will keepe them, put them into a double glaſſe, filling the glaſſe almoſt to the necke, then fill up the glaſſe with a little oyle of Olives, and ſtop it, and keepe them in a temperate place.

And when you will uſe the foreſaid Iuices, you muſt take a little Cotton, and put into the mouth of the glaſſe to ſucke up the oyle, and your juyce will be cleare and cleane, which you may paſſe through the blancket to make it more clearer.

The Iuice of Mulberries is clarified as followeth; being preſſed boyle it a little in a pan or baſon, and being hot paſſe it by little and little through the blancket: and as ſoone as it is paſſed, make it into a Syrup with Sugar.

The Iuice of Cherries is clarified in the Sunne, and ſtrained through the blancket; and as ſoone as it is ſtrained, made into a Syrup as it is written in the Treatiſe of Syrups.

Chap. XV.

To draw the Iuice of Apples and to Clarifie it.

RAspe the Apples one after another, as the Quinces, and draw the Iuice of the same fashion, the which being drawne, boyle it a little, and straine it through the blancket, and that which is strained put into a glasse, and set it in the Sunne that the dreggs may goe to the bottome, and then straine it againe through the blancket, and make Syrup.

If you will keepe the said Iuice of Apples, put it into a double glasse and put some oyle upon it.

Note, that in Winter the said Iuices ought to bee kept in the Cellar.

Chap. XVI.

The manner to boyle Sugar to the consistance, to make Sugar of Roses.

BOyle a pound of Sugar, or what quantity you please, that is to say to a pound of Sugar, halfe a pint of water into the consistance or height which you shall know by these signes following.

First, the summe that riseth from the sugar in the skillet or other vessell will be very little, when the sugar is almost boyled.

Secondly, taking a little up upon the end of the spatule, and throwing it upon the ground, a little of it will

will flye away, and that which is one ground doth not cleave thereto: Alſo you may know by putting a little upon a trencher and let it coole; alſo in taking a little upon the end of the ſpatule or ſpoone, and pouring it down, maketh a long thred by thoſe ſignes, you may know when it is boyled to the conſiſtance, you ſhall know alſo when it is halfe cold by the thickneſſe of it.

Chap. XVII.

To boyle Sugar to make Tablets or Lozinges with powders.

TO make the ſaid Lozinges or Tablets, if you have not of the beſt Sugar, take ſome midling Sugar, and when it is almoſt boyled, ſcum it very well; this Sugar muſt not be boyled to that height as the Sugar of Roſes, you may know when it is enough by taking a little upon the Spatule or upon a trencher, and it groweth thicke and doth not runne, but yet it ſticks to the trencher; alſo if you take a little upon the end of the ſpatule, it maketh a thred but not ſo long as that of Sugar of Roſes.

And to tell you in one word, you muſt have judgement to judge of the boyling thereof, for ſometimes there is put two drammes of powder, for two ounces of Sugar, and ſometimes a dramme for two ounces.

Chap. XVIII.

To boyle Sugar and Honey to the height to make Electuaries.

TAke the decoction or infusion with the Sugar, and boyle them upon a char-coale fire well kindled to the height that it ought to be boyled unto.

The which you shall know by taking a little upon the end of the spatule or silver spoone, and putting it upon a trencher, which being cold, will not scarce runne without you stirre it with your fingers, which will bee very glutinous. Also when it stayeth upon the spoon or spatule, and will not runne, but drop out in little bits as it were.

The honey will be boyld also in the same fashion, preparing it as followes.

The honey being clarified as is written in the first Chapter of this Treatise, and boyled to the height which you shall know by taking a little and putting it upon a trencher and it stay upon the trencher being cold and doth not runne; then take it from the fire and use it, or if you will keep it, let it be a little cold, and then put it into a pot fitting, and tye a paper over it being prickt full of small holes with a needle, that no durt nor flies get into it, and when it is cold tye it over with a double paper, and keep it in a temperate place, and when you will use it, you need but weigh the quantity you shall need and heat it in a skillet or vessell fitting for the same.

Chap. XIX.

Infusions to make Syrups.

For to make Infusions of Syrups which are made of flowers, you must put for each pint of water foure ounces of flowers, as you shall see written hereafter; the infusions must bee made in pipkins, or vessells of pewter, or silver, having narrow mouthes that they may bee covered, and not in vessells of Copper or Brasse.

That the vessell which the infusions are made in ought to be stopped, that the medicaments loose not their vertue by exhalation. Note.

Also that in making many infusions one after another, as in Syrups, it is necessary that the first infusion should bee made with boyling water poured upon them, and the others which follow onely warmed. Note.

Chap. XX.

To know when Syrups are boyled enough.

Note that to make Syrups with infusions or decoctions, there is put sometimes three parts of Sugar to a quantity of infusion or decoction, as for example three quarterns of Sugar to a pint of infusion or decoction; also there be those Syrups that are put as much Sugar as decoction, and some not so much, therefore this is no generall rule.

The Syrups ought to bee boyled softly upon the furnace,

furnace upon a charcoale fire, taking it from the fire when it is boyled, and ſcumming of it with a pierced ſpoone or ſilver ſpoone.

When the Syrup beginneth to boyle, the fume will goe out very ſtrong; but when it is boyled or neere being boyled, you ſhall ſee the fume very well diminiſhed.

To know better, take a little upon the ſpoone or ſpatule and let it fall, and if it make a thred it is boyled.

Alſo in taking a little between the thumbe and one of the fingers it maketh a thred it is enough, or in putting a little upon a trencher, and it runneth drop by drop and maketh a thred.

And when it is boyled, take it from the fire and let it coole in the baſon, then put it into a pot and cover it with a paper full of holes made with a needle, that nothing falleth into it, and when it is cold cover it with a double paper, and keepe it in a temperate place.

Chap. XXI.

To Remedie Syrups that are to much boyled, and thoſe which are to little, and thoſe which are Candied.

IF the Syrups be to much boyled, put a little of the decoction, or infuſion, or juyce, the which it is made with, and let it boyle a little to come to the true height.

If they be not boyled enough, you muſt put them upon

upon the fire and boyle them to their conſiſtance; for thoſe Syrups which are candied, you muſt warme ſome of the decoction or juyce that it is made with, and poure it into the Candie, and ſo diſſolve that which is candied, and boyle it to the height.

Chap. XXII.

To draw the pulpe of dates for Electuar: Diaphanic:

TAke tenne ounces of good new Dates, take the skinne away with your knife and the little white skinne which is within ſide and put away the ſtones, then cut them into ſmall pieces, and put them into a skillet or other veſſell pouring upon them five ounces of water or more, and let them ſtand in ſoake three dayes in winter in the chimney corner, but in ſummer in ſome place from the fire, and when they have beene in infuſion three dayes take them up, and put them into a Marble morter and beate them very well into a paſte ſoluble, then pulpe them through a ſieve as you do your Caſſia, with a veſſell underneath to receive that which is pulped or paſſed:

Chap. XXIII.

To draw the pulps of Caſsia, prunes, and Tamarinds, and to prepare them for molutive Electuaries.

EAch one knoweth how to pulpe and paſſe the Caſſia by a common ſieve.

For to draw the pulps of prunes in their times and ſeaſons; you ſhall take ſweet Damaske prunes, or in their ſtead ſweet plumbs the quantity you pleaſe, boyle them in ſufficient quantity of water till they be boyled enough.

Then pulpe them through a ſieve, and put under them a veſſell to receive the pulpe, putting to them a little liquor, and if you have not of the liquor, take a little warme water. To draw pulpe of Tamarinds do as followeth: take what quantity of Tamarinds you pleaſe, put them into a Marble morter, and beat them well with warme water or decoction, then pulpe them through a ſieve as aforeſaid.

Note. That when the ſaid pulpes of Tamarinds and of Prunes are paſſed, there will remaine ſome humidity, which hath beene put to them in the paſſing of them; wherefore you muſt put them ſeverall in a pewter diſh or platter upon a chaffing diſh of coales, ſtirring it together untill all the humidity bee conſumed, ſo you may doe with Caſſia, &c. if you put liquor to them, for otherwiſe they will ſpoyle the Electuaries which they enter into, and make them muſtie.

That done you may weigh the doſe that enters into the Electuary, and keepe the beſt for another uſe.

Chap. XXIII.

Of Medicaments which are put into powder, and firſt of Sennæ.

TAke halfe a pound of the beſt Sennæ, cleanſe it from the ſtalkes and naughty leaves if there bee any

any, and for every ounce of the ſaid Sennæ, ppt a dram of Fenill or Anniſeeds, and beate them to powder as followeth.

Firſt, put your Fenill or Anniſeeds which bee the Correctives into the morter, and beate them very well, and when they are well beaten put in your Sennæ; and when they bee well beaten together put them into a lawne ſearſe covered, and ſearſe them, and that which remaineth put into the morter and beate it againe, and then ſearſe it, and ſo do while you have ſearſed it all, but if there be halfe an ounce or ſo left, you may keepe it to make ſome medicine.

It is good to have five or ſixe ounces in a boxe ready in powder to uſe when there is occaſion, as to make pills, powders, Electuaries, or ſuch like, it will keepe halfe a yeere together in powder.

That in Electuaries, pills, &c. it is written hereafter of the quantity of Senæ, you muſt underſtand the ſaid Senæ with the Correctives. Note.

Chap. XXIIII.

The manner to dry certaine Medicaments, which are afterwards put in powder.

Roſes, Violets, and Saffron, if they be too moyſt, and not dry enough, they ſhall bee dryed in the Sunne or before the fire incloſed in a paper, and turning the paper firſt one ſide, and then the other, that they may dry one every ſide and bee not burned, after that beate them eaſily in powder in the morter.

Theſe hearbs and roots which are not dry enough, muſt bee put into the Oven after the Bread is taken out, laying them that they doe not burne.

Otherwiſe, ſome certain time before you uſe them, tye them in little bundles and hang them in the aire in the ſhade to dry.

Chap. XXV.

How to put in powder, Aloes, Mirrhe, Rubarbe, Saffron, and Aſſafatida.

THeſe foreſaid medicaments are put in powder ſeverally; therfore before you put them into powder, you muſt put two or three drops of oyle of Olives into the bottome of the morter, according to the quantity of the medicament which you will put in powder, then ſtirre it about with the bottome of the peſtle, and put in the medicament, which you eaſily put into powder, without either ſticking to peſtle or morter.

For the Rubarbe, before you put it in powder, it is not amiſſe to cut it into ſmall pieces, and then it will powder the eaſier and better, and you need not paſſe it through a ſieve or ſearſe.

The Aſſafætida, if it be dry, is put in powder in the ſame manner.

If the Aloes be droſſie or foule after it is in powder, paſſe it through the ſieve, which is to paſſe bitter ingredients, and ſo you may doe by any other medicament, paſſing them in ſieves proper for the ſame.

Chap.

Chap. XXVI.

The manner to powder Scammonie.

IT is made into fine powder, anointing the bottome of the peſtle and morter with a little oyle; but it muſt not be paſſed by any ſieve or ſearſe, as is written before of the Rubarbe.

Chap. XXVII.

To put Maſticke in powder.

BEfore you put your Maſtick in the morter, picke it, and put into the morter a little Roſe water or common water, and if there be need, pulſe it through a ſieve covered.

Chap. XXVIII.

To put Trochiſques of Agaricke in powder.

THey muſt be put in powder according to the ſame manner as the Maſticke, wetting the bottome of the morter with a little Roſe water or common water; but they muſt not be ſearſed.

That the morter is noynted and wetted with Roſe water, common water, or oyle, becauſe the powder ſhall not ſticke to the morter, nor looſe by exhalation.

Chap. XXIX.

To put Campher in powder.

TAke a ſcruple of white ſtarch, which you ſhall beate into powder, then put to it a good dramme of Campher and beate them eaſily together into powder. Alſo take two or three ſweet Almonds, peele them with your knife, and beate them in the morter, and put to them a dram of Campher.

Chap. XXX.

To put Cinnamon in powder.

Cinnamon is put in powder, by beating two or three Almonds in the morter becauſe it ſhould not looſe the ſent, and being in powder is ſearſed through a ſieve, as is written in the twenty three Chapter.

Chap. XXXI.

Of the Infuſion of Oyles.

FOr each pound of oyle, there is commonly put foure ounces of leaves or flowers as is ſhewed in the Treatiſe of oyles, excepting ſome which are compounded.

Chap.

Chap. XXXII.

To know when Oyles are boyled enough.

THe infusion or infusions of oyles being made, are put to boyle in a vessell as is spoken of before upon the furnace with the fire well kindled; you shall know when they are boyled by the humidity, that the oyles draw from the vertue of the simples is all exhaled or vanisht away; then take a little of the oyle at the end of the spatule, and drop it into the fire, and if it burneth cleare and maketh no noyse it is boyled enough; then take it from the fire and let it coole a little, and put it into a pot and cover it with a paper prickt full of holes, and when it is cold cover it with a double paper, or with a piece of parchment wetted, and use it.

Chap. XXXIII.

To know when Plaisters are boyled enough.

THe perfect boyling of plaisters, is knowne by taking a little of the said plaister and putting it into a little cold water, and if it riseth cleane together without running in the water it is boyled enough, then take it from the fire and let it stand untill it bee halfe cold, and then make it into magdaleons.

That when you forme magdaleons of plaister, which have oyle in them, then wet your hands with faire Note,

faire water, but if there be no oyle in them, then anoint your hands with oyle.

CHAP. XXXIV.

The manner to wash the Barrow Hogges greaſe to make unguent: Roſat.

TAke the cakes of Barrowes greaſe, and take away the veines and skin, and cut it into ſmall pieces, and melt it on the fire in a pan, with a little water ſtirring of it together with a ſpatule of wood, then ſtraine it, and preſſe it through a white linnen cloth, then put it into an earthen pot or veſſell being twice too bigge for it, but juſt that the greaſe may fill it halfe full, and when it is cold, fill the pot almoſt full with hot water, ſtirring of it well together with the ſpatule in the Sun, then let it ſtand untill it be all ſettled, then poure the water away ſoftly, and do ſo nine times one after another, and when you have waſht it as aforeſaid with hot water, then waſh it as many times with cold water as before, and the two laſt times waſh it with Roſe water; the cauſe of waſhing of it ſo often is to take the ſmell of the greaſe quite away, as ſhall bee written when we ſpeake of the making of oyntment of Roſes.

CHAP.

Chap. XXXV.

The manner to waſh Ceruſe.

TAke a quantity of Ceruſe, as a pound or two, or more or leſſe; rub it through the Laune or haire of a common ſieve, putting underneath a white paper to receive that which is paſſed, then put it into a pipkin or other veſſell, and poure as much faire water as will cover it upon it, and ſtirre it well together with a woodden ſpatule, and then let it ſettle, and poure the water ſoftly from it, and poure in it as much more faire water, and doe ſo nine or tenne times, and when you have done, put the Ceruſe into a platter and ſet it in the Suune or by the fire ſide to dry; covering of it with a white linnen cloath, and when it is dry, uſe it or keepe it in a boxe untill you have occaſion to uſe it.

Chap. XXXVI.

To waſh and prepare Lytharge.

TAke two pound of Lytharge, or what quantity you pleaſe, beate it in a morter, and ſearce it all through a ſearce, and when you have done, put it againe into the morter, and fill the morter almoſt full of faire water, and ſtirre the Lytharge and the water together with the peſtle, and poure the water preſently out of the morter into a great baſon, and then put as much more water into the morter and ſtirre it

well together and poure it into the baſon, and ſo doe untill all the Lytharge bee gone out of the morter with the water into the baſon, then let it ſtand all night to ſettle, and when it is ſettled, poure away the water, and dry the Lytharge in the Sunne, and ſo uſe it.

Chap. XXXVII.

The manner to burne Lead, and to powder and waſh it for the unguent Pompholigos.

TAke two or three pound of Lead, or what quantity you pleaſe, put it into a pipkin or great iron ladle, and ſet it upon a hot charcoale fire, and when it is melted, ſtirre it together with a ſpatule or iron rod untill it commeth into a powder ſomewhat yellowiſh, and that you ſee no more forme of Lead, then take the ſaid powder from the fire, and let it ſtand untill it be cold, and then ſcarce it through a ſieve, and when you have done waſh it in the ſame manner as the Ceruſe in the thirty five Chapter, and ſo uſe it being dryed in the Sunne or before the fire.

Chap. XXXVIII.

To prepare Tuttie Stone.

TAke what quantity you pleaſe of Tuttie Stone, and put it into a Crucible, and ſet it into a furnace of hot fire untill it bee very well burnt, which you

you ſhall know by the redneſſe of it; for when it is enough it will looke very red, then take it from the fire and let it ſtand untill it be cold, then powder it in a morter, and ſearce it through a ſearle, and when you have done prepare it with Roſe water or faire common water in this manner, put your powder upon the ſtone, and powre ſome water upon it, and ſtirre it together with the mule or mallet ſtone untill it be very well prepar'd, which you ſhall know by putting it upon your hand and rubbing of it a little, and it doth grate nor ſcratch, as one doth by pearles and pretious ſtones, then forme little Trochiſques and trie them, and when you will uſe them powder them in a morter.

Chap. XXXIX.

The manner to Calcine Roman Vitriol.

Roman Vitriol is dryed in the great iron ſpoone or ladle in a moderate fire, untill it commeth all white, ſtirring of it continually with a ſpatule or iron rod, and then augment the fire a little, and it will come all red, and that is called Colcothar; then take it from the fire, and put it in powder as is ſaid of the Tuttie, and prepare it upon the ſtone, for the confection of the Emplaſter Diapalma.

Chap. XLI.

To make Creame and Salt of Tartar.

TAke a pound of Tartar, beate it in a morter and ſearce it through a courſe ſieve, then put it into a pipkin, and cover it with water, and make it boyle a walme or two, then paſſe it two or three times through a hippocras bagge with a baſon underneath to receive the liquor, then ſet it to ſettle the ſpace of twenty foure houres, at the end of which, you ſhall take of the Creame which ſwimmeth one the top, with a trencher or ſilver ſpoone, and poure the water ſoftly away by inclination, and ſcrape the ſalt away which ſticketh one the ſides with a ſpoone, and make it fall to the bottome, then waſh them, dry them, and prepare them, and keepe them by themſelves.

THE

THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARIE.

The ſecond Treatiſe of Syrups.

CHAP. I.

The manner to make Syrup of Violets with the Iuice.

TAke twelve ounces of Violet leaves pickt, put them into a marble Morter, and beate them very well, then tye them in a linnen cloth and preſſe them in the preſſe, and you ſhall have five ounces of Iuice, which you ſhall put into a vioil, then take twenty ounces of good Sugar, and halfe a pint of faire water, and boyle it almoſt to the height of the Sugar of Roſes, then take it from the fire, and mixe your juice with it and your Syrup is made; the which you ſhall put into a pot and cover it with a paper prickt with holes, and when it is cold cover it with a double paper, and keepe it in a temperate place.

Chap. II.

The manner to make Syrup of Violets upon a cloath.

TAke two pound of Sugar, boyle it with a pint of water to the height or consistence as before specified, then take halfe a pound of Violet leaves, beate them in a morter as before, and put them upon a cloth, two holding the cloth at each end, then poure the Sugar very hot three times upon the said Violet leaves with a bason underneath to receive the Syrup, pressing of it very hard with a spatule or silver spoon, and scraping the outside of the cloth very cleane, and making of it fall into the said bason and your Syrup is done, the which you shall prepare and keepe as before.

Note. That you must not throw away that which hath coloured the cloth for there is Sugar amongst it, but dry it in the Sunne and keepe it, which will be good conserve and serve for a binding, as shall be written hereafter.

Chap. III.

To make Syrup of Violets of three Infusions.

TAke a pound of Violet leaves picked and cleansed from the greene leaves, put them into an earthen pot or other vessell, and poure upon them foure pints of

of water being hot, then cover the ſaid veſſell and ſet it to infuſe in the chimney corner for the ſpace of twelve houres, at the end of which warme it very well, and ſtraine it through a ſtrong linnen cloth, and preſſe them in the preſſe, and through away thoſe flowers, then warme the infuſion, and put to it another pound of freſh Violets, letting them infuſe twelve houres as before, then ſtraine and preſſe them in the preſſe, and put a pound more of freſh flowers to the infuſion, ſtirring them well together, and let them infuſe as before, then ſtraine and preſſe them in the preſſe, and if you will make it preſently into Syrup, then take foure pound two ounces of the infuſion, put it into the Copper pan, and put to it five pound and a halfe of good Sugar and boyle them together unto a Syrup; the which let ſtand till it bee halfe cold, then ſcumme of the froth or ſcumme, and put it into a pot and cover it with a pierced paper untill it bee quite cold, then cover it with a double paper or wet parchment.

Chap. IIII.

Mucharon of Violets and Damaske Roſes.

THe Mucharon of Violets and Damaske Roſes, is nothing elſe but the laſt infuſion ſtrained and preſſed, the which will keepe a whole yeere being put into a glaſſe with a ſtreight necke, then put upon it a little oyle of Olives to keep it from being muſtie, and when you will uſe it, take the oyle away with a little Cotten.

Chap.

Chap. V.

To make Syrup of Coltsfoot.

THere is made three infuſions of the flowers of Coltsfoot with the green that goeth round about them, halfe a pound at each time in a quart of water; you ſhall take the ſaid flowers and put them into a pot or pipkin and heat the water ſcalding hot, then poure it upon the flowers, and ſtirre them well together with a ſpatule of wood, cover them cloſe, and let them ſtand in the chimney corner the ſpace of twelve houres, then ſtraine them and preſſe them, and put as many more flowers unto the infuſion being hot, and let them infuſe twelve houres as before, then ſtraine and preſſe them, and put as many more flowers, doing as before; then clarifie it with the white of an egge and the ſhell, as is ſhewed in the ſecond Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, weigh it, and put to it three parts of Sugar, and boyle it to a Syrup.

Chap. VI.

To make Syrup of Damaske Roſes of nine Infuſions.

THere is made nine infuſions of a pound at each time of Damaske Roſe leaves being picked, and the yellow which is within them taken away alſo, the greene that goeth round about them, in foure pints of

of water; the laſt infuſion being made, ſtraine them, and let them ſtand a while to ſettle, then ſtraine them ſoftly, and there will be about five pints, then clarifie it, and boyle with it as much Sugar, that is, five pound and boyle it to the height of a Syrup, taking away the ſcum with a ſpoone and covering of it, and keepe it in a temperate place.

Chap. VII.

To make Syrup of Red Poppies, Rhead:

MAke three infuſions of halfe a pound at each time of red Poppies in two pints of water, and the laſt infuſion being ſtrained and preſſed, put to it as much Sugar and boyle it into a Syrup, ſcumming of it at the laſt, and well covering of it.

Chap. VIII.

To make Syrup of water Lillies.

MAke three infuſions of water Lillie flowers in a quart of water, halfe a pound at each time, letting them infuſe the ſpace of twelve houres as is aforeſaid; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, boyle it into a Syrup with as much Sugar.

Chap. IX.

To make Syrup of Maidenhaire.

TAke Capill: Veneris, or in his ſtead Adianthe two handfulls, Pollitric: Scolopendry, of each a handfull and a halfe, an ounce of Licoriſh bruiſed and ſcraped, and with Sugar make it into a Syrup as followeth.

The hearbs being waſhed and cleanſed ſhall bee put in infuſion for the ſpace of twenty foure houres in three pints of warme water, then boyle them a little and ſtraine them, and with three parts of Sugar clarifie and boyle them into a Syrup.

Chap. X.

The manner to make Syrup of Iujubes ſimple and compounded, and firſt to make the ſimple.

TAke a hundred good Iujubes, open them in the middle without throwing away any thing, then boyle them in three pints of water untill halfe be conſumed, and with three parts of Sugar boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XI.

To make Syrup of Iujubes compounded.

TAke French Barly an ounce, good Iujubes threescore, Licoriſh ſcraped and bruiſed an ounce, Capill: Veneris, politric: of each a handfull, Quince ſeeds, Poppie, Melon, and Lettice ſeeds, of each halfe an ounce, bruiſed with Sugar, make them into a Syrup as followeth.

Take foure pints of water, ſet it to boyle; firſt with the Barly, and when it is a little boyled put in the ſeeds, and afterwards the hearbs and Licoriſh, and boyle them untill halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine the decoction, and with three parts of Sage clarifie and boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XII.

To make Syrup of Marſh Mallowes.

TAke Marſh Mallow roots prepared, an ounce and a halfe of Sparagus roots alſo prepared, Licoriſh ſcraped and bruiſed, of each halfe an ounce; tops of Marſh Mallowes, common Mallowes, Pellitory, Pimpernell, Adianthos, Politric: of each halfe a handfull; Mellon, Cucumber, and Citroll ſeeds of each halfe an ounce, ſugar a pound and a halfe, make them into a Syrup as followeth.

The roots of Marſh Mallowes and Sparagus being bruiſed and prepared, boyle firſt in five pints of

water, and when it is a little boyled then put in the ſeeds being bruiſed, and then the hearbs, and after that the Licoriſh; boyle them all to a pint, then ſtraine it, and with a pound and a halfe of Sugar clarifie and boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XIII.

To make Syrup of Succory with Rubarbe.

TAke French Barly a handfull, Sparagus roots, roots of Danderlion, and Succory roots of each three ounces; Femmaterry, Politric: Agrimon: Adianthos, of each a handfull and a halfe, Mellon, Cucumber, and Citrole ſeeds of each halfe an ounce, Licoriſh ſcraped and bruiſed an ounce, Sugar two pound, make the Syrup as followeth,

Put eight pints of water into a pan or other veſſell, & boyle with it very well the French Barly, then put to it the Succory, Danderlion, & Sparagus roots prepared, and after that the hearbs, and then the ſeeds, and at laſt the Adianth: Politric: and Licoriſh, and boyle the decoction to foure pints, then poure it altogether into an earthen veſſell to infuſe together twenty foure houres, having firſt ſtrained twelve ounces of the ſaid decoction, and poured it upon five ounces of good Rubarbe cut into ſmall pieces in a little pipkin, and ſet it alſo in the chimney corner being well covered to infuſe twenty foure houres.

At the end of which time ſtraine the other decoction, and clarifie it, and boyle with it two pound of Sugar into a Syrup almoſt as high as your Sugar of Roſes,

Roſes, and in the meane time while that is boyling, ſtraine the decoction with the Rubarbe and preſſe it well in the preſſe, and when the Syrup is boyled to the heigh mixe it amongſt it, and if the Syrup be not thicke enough, make it boyle a little more, and coole it, and put it into a pot and keepe it in a temperate place.

Chap. XIIII.

To make Syrup of Rubarbe Laxative.

TAke three pints of the decoction made with Betony, Succory, Sage, with their roots, and Bugloſſe; and in this decoction being hot infuſe all night in theſe medicaments following.

That is two ounces and a halfe of good Rubarbe cut in ſmall pieces, a handfull of Violets, two drams of Cinnamon bruiſed in a morter, as many Fenill ſeeds, and halfe an ounce of Licoriſh ſcraped and bruiſed.

The morning following boyle them all two or three boylings, then ſtraine and preſſe it, and with the ſaid expreſſion boyle three parts of Sugar into a Syrup, and mixe with it foure ounces of Syrup of Damaske Roſes.

Chap. XV.

To make Syrup of Poppies simple.

TAke halfe a pound of white Poppie heads, and as many blacke Poppie heads, breake them, or cut them with their ſeeds and put them into a pan or pipkin, and poure upon them foure pints of ſcalding water, then cover them cloſe, and ſet them in infuſion in the chimney corner the ſpace of twenty foure houres, then ſtraine and preſſe them, and put to the infuſion being hot as many more Poppie heads, and let them infuſe as before, then let them boyle a little, and ſtraine and preſſe them, and put to the decoction three parts of Sugar, and boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XVI.

To make Syrup of Lymons.

TAke a pound of good Sugar, and with faire water boyle it to the height of Sugar of Roſes, then mixe with it foure ounces of cleare juyce of Lymons, to render it into the forme of a Syrup.

Chap. XVII.

To make Syrup of Quinces.

TAke two pound of the juyce of Quinces, clarifie it very well, and with a pound and a halfe of good Sugar

Sugar boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XVIII.

To make Syrup of Sabor or Apples compounded.

TAke a pint and a halfe of the Iuice of Runnet Apples or Pearemaines, clarifie it very well, and infuſe in it twenty foure houres two ounces of Sene, and two drammes of Anniſeeds, then boyle them a little, and ſtraine and preſſe them, and with twelve ounces of Sugar make the decoction into a Syrup; if you will have it more purging, you may put three ounces of Sene, and three drammes of Anniſeeds. Alſo if you pleaſe you may infuſe the Sene with halfe the juice of Apples, and halfe juyce of Burrage and Bugloſſe, being well clarified.

Chap. XIX.

To make Syrup of Mulberries.

TAke two pound of juyce of Mulberries and Blackberries together, clarifie them, and with a pound and a halfe of Sugar boyle them into a Syrup.

Chap.

Chap. XX.

To make Syrup of Cherries.

TAke a pound of the Iuice of Cherries well clarified, and with twelve ounces of Sugar boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XXI.

To make Syrup of dryed Roſes.

TAke three or foure ounces of good red Roſe leaves, put them into a pan, and poure upon them a pint and a halfe of hot water, and let them infuſe being covered the ſpace of twenty foure houres, then ſtraine and preſſe them, and with a pound of Sugar boyle the infuſion into a Syrup.

Chap. XXII.

To make Syrup of Wormewood.

TAke halfe a pound of Roman Wormewood, cut it into ſmall pieces; take alſo three drams of Nard: Indic: which cut alſo, then take two ounces of red Roſes, infuſe them altogether the ſpace of twenty foure houres hot in two pints of good old white Wine and as much Iuice of Quinces clarified, at the end of which boyle them to two pints, and clarifie it, and with as much Sugar boyle it into a Syrup.

Chap. XXIII.

Of Syrups made with Honey.

To make Deſpumd Honey.

TAke a quantity of good honey, prepare and clarifie it as is ſhewed in the firſt Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe; then boyle it upon the furnace in a baſon untill it be come to the height of honey, which you ſhall know by taking a little with the ſpatule, and put it on a trencher and let it coole, that done, take it from the fire, and when it is cold ſet it up among the other Syrups.

Chap. XXIIII.

To make honey of Roſes.

THe ſaid Honey of Roſes is made divers wayes, but the beſt and eaſieſt wayes is thoſe which followeth.

The firſt is to make three infuſions of a pound of red Roſes as you doe your Syrups in foure pints of hot water, each infuſion the ſpace of twelve houres; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, boyle with it as much honey untill it commeth to the height of a Syrup, and when it is cold ſcumme it.

The ſecond manner is to make the ſaid three infuſions, with halfe red Roſe leaves, and halfe Damaske Roſe leaves mixed together, being both together a

pound in foure pints of common water as is ſaid before; the laſt infuſion being ſtrained and preſſed, you ſhall boyle as much honey with it to the conſiſtance thereof.

Chap. XXV.

To make Honey of Violets.

THe honey of Violets is made like the honey of Roſes, making three infuſions, and the laſt infuſion being ſtrained, boyle as much honey with it, and at the laſt ſumme it.

Chap. XXVI.

To make Honey of Mercury.

TAke the juice of Mercury and common honey, of each a like quantity, boyle them a walme or two, and ſtraine them through a linnen cloth, and then waſh the pan cleane, and put into it againe the ſaid juice and honey, and boyle it to the height of a Syrup.

Chap. XXVII.

Of Conſerves.

To make Conſerve of Violets.

TAke halfe a pound of Violet leaves cleane pickt, put them into a Marble morter and beate them with

with a woodden peſtle untill they come into a paſte, and that in handling of them you feele no roughneſſe; then put to them by little and little a pound of fine Sugar in powder or cut in ſmall pieces, and beat them very well together, then put it into a pot and ſet it in the Sunne for thirty dayes, ſtirring of it two or three times a weeke with a ſpatule.

Chap. XXVIII.

To make Conſerue of Roſes.

TAke halfe a pound or a pound of red Roſe buds, cutting the white and yellow away from them, and beate them in the Marble morter with the double of Sugar.

Chap. XXIX.

To make Conſerve of water Lillie flowers.

TAke halfe a pound of white water Lillie flowers and beate them in the Marble morter as before, with the Sugar doubled, and ſet them in the Sunne as before.

Chap. XXX.

To make Conſerve of Coltsfoote.

TAke onely the yellow of the flower, and make it into Conſerve as before.

Chap. XXXI.

To make Conserves of the flowers of Burrage, Bugloſſe, Roſemary, and Betony.

THe ſaid Conſerves are made and prepared as the Conſerves before written; if you will have the ſaid Conſerves ſweeter, you may put for a pound of flowers three pound of Sugar, and for halfe a pound of flowers, a pound and a halfe of Sugar.

THE

THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARIE.

The third Treatiſe of Electuaries.

CHAP. I.

The manner to make Electuary Lenetive for the rich.

TAke Polypodie of the Oake bruiſed three ounces, Fenill ſeeds halfe an ounce, Betonie, Agrimonie, Adianthos, Politric: Scolopendry, of each two handfulls; leaves of Sene cleanſed two ounces, Aniſeeds halfe an ounce; pulpe of Caſſia, pulpe of Tamarinds, and of Prunes, of each ſixe ounces; Sene in powder with Annifeeds foure ounces and a halfe, a pound of ſugar, make it into an Electuary as followeth.

Boyle the ſaid ſimples cleanſed and waſhed in faire water; firſt, the Polypodie with the Fenill ſeeds the ſpace of a quarter of an houre, then put in the Betony

and the Agrimony, and after that the Politric: Adianthos and Scolopendry.

Take a pint of the ſaid decoction ſtrained, in the which infuſe the ſpace of twenty foure houres the ſaid two ounces of Sene, with the Anniſeeds, in the which time draw the pulps of Tamarinds and prunes, as is ſhewed in the twenty two Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, a part.

Note. That after you have drawne your Caſſia, thoſe excrements which cannot be pulped through the ſieve, put in infuſion with the Sene.

That done, make your infuſion boyle a little, and then preſſe and ſtraine it, and with the decoction or infuſion boyle your Sugar to the height as is written in the ſeventeene Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe:

The Syrup being done, poure it into a veſſell of braſſe or pewter from the fire, and mixe with it the ſaid pulpes of Tamarinds and prunes, mixing of them well together with the biſtorties, and after that mixe with them the pulpe of Caſſia; then ſtirre very well into it the Sene in powder as is ſhewed in the twenty three Chapter of the ſaid firſt Treatiſe, mixing all very well together; the which being all mixed and incorporated together, the Electuary is done: if in the mixing of them the Syrup ſhould grow cold you muſt warme it upon the furnace.

Note. That you muſt never mixe the pulps with the Syrup boyling hot, for then it will burne, but when it is almoſt halfe cold.

I have written but onely one way to make the Syrup, which is very good, and ſhall ſerve for theſe foure following.

CHAP.

Chap. II.

To make Electuary Lenitive for the poore.

TAke a pint of the former decoction of the ſimples to infuſe with the Sene and Anniſeeds as aforeſaid.

Sene cleanſed two ounces, Anniſeeds halfe an ounce; Pulpe of Prunes and Tamarinds of each nine ounces; Sene in powder with his Anniſeeds foure ounces and a halfe; Sugar a pound: make it into an Electuary in the ſame manner as the former.

Chap. III.

To make Diacatholicon.

TAke twenty ounces of the former decoction to infuſe with the Sene and Anniſeeds.

Sene cleanſed two ounces, Fenill ſeeds halfe an ounce, pulpe of Caſſia foure ounces, pulpes of Prunes and Tamarinds of each five ounces, Sene in powder with his Anniſeeds two ounces and two drammes, Rubarbe in powder two ounces, ſugar a pound and a halfe; make it into an Electuary as followeth.

Firſt, put in infuſion the Sene and the Anniſeeds as before.

The Rubarbe muſt be put in powder as is ſhowne in the twenty five Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, and is mixed with the powder of Sene and Anniſeeds.

The pulpes of Caſſia, Tamarinds, and Prunes, being

ing prepared are put asunder, and when the sugar is boyled with the infusion as is shewed before, then when it is halfe cold mixe the Pulpes in, and after that the powders as before, and so make it into an Electuary.

Chap. IIII.

To make Diaprunes simple and compounded.

TAke a pint of the said decoction strained of the said simples to infuse with the Sene and Annifeeds: Sene cleansed two ounces, Annifeeds halfe an ounce, pulpe of Prunes halfe a pound, pulpe of Tamarinds foure ounces, red Roses three drammes, Sugar a pound; make it into an Electuary: This Electuary is made according to the former, and is called Diaprunes Simple.

Which if you will make compounded, while this said Electuary is hot, mixe very well with it nine drammes of good Scammonie put in powder as is shewed in the twenty sixe Chapter of the first Treatise; and then it is Diaprunes compounded.

That I have not written heere the Catholicon for Clysters, because you may use for the same any of these former Electuaries which are farre better.

Chap.

Chap. V.

To make Electuary of Dates or Diaphœnicon.

TAke ſixe ounces of the pulpe of Dates, two ounces of Turbith, a few ſweet Almonds peeled, Ginger ſcraped with a knife, Mace, Fenill ſeeds of each two drammes, Scammonie ſixe drammes, with tenne ounces of deſpumd Honey, as is written in the ſeventeene Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe; make an Electuary.

The pulpe of Dates being prepared as is ſhewed in the twenty one Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, and put by it ſelfe, you ſhall make the following powder:

Firſt put the Turbith and the Ginger in the morter with the Almonds too hinder their exhalation, and beate them together, and when they are halfe beaten, put in the Mace, Fenill and Anniſeeds, beating them into powder, and ſearcing them in a coverd ſearce as is written in the twenty three Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, ſpeaking of Sene; having drawne three ounces of powder, put it by it ſelfe in a paper; the Scammonie alſo muſt be put in powder as is written before.

Then take the pulpe of Dates, put it into a baſon, and put ſome deſpumd honey to it ſtirring them well together, and then mixe the powders and the reſt of the honey, and the laſt of all ſtirre in the Scammony, ſtirring them altogether very well and your Electuary is done.

Chap. VI.

To make Benedict: Laxative.

TAke Turbith, Hermodactills ſliced of each ſixe drammes, a few ſweet Almonds peeled, red Roſes three drammes, Ginger ſliced, Mace of each a dramme; Anniſeeds, Grummell ſeeds, Saxifrage, and Smallage ſeeds of each two drammes, Scammonie five drammes, deſpumd honey fifteene ounces, make it into an Electuary.

Firſt, put in the morter the Turbith, Ginger, and Hermodacts, and the Almonds which being halfe powdred you ſhall put in the ſeeds, and at the laſt the red Roſes and the Mace, beating them all to powder as before, and ſearcing them in the ſcarce, then put your powder in the baſon being ſtirred about with ſome of the honey, then put in all the honey, and then put in the Scammony, ſtirring them all very well together and the Electuary is made.

Chap. VII.

To make Tablets or Lozinges of Mechoacan.

TAke Mechoacan, Hermodacts ſliced, and Turbith of each two drammes, red Roſes a dramme, Ginger halfe a dramme, Scammonie two drammes with halfe a pound of Sugar diſſolved and boyled in common water, make Tablets the weight of halfe an ounce each of them.

The

The Mechoacan bruiſed in the morter, put in the Turbith, Hermodacts, and red Roſes, being all powdred and ſearced with two or three Almonds to hinder their exhalation, then powder the Scammonie and mixe the other powders with it.

Then boyle the Sugar as is ſhewed in the fifteene Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, and when it is boyled take it from the fire, and let ſtand untill it be halfe cold ſtirring of it together, then mixe your powders into it, and forme Tablets as is ſhewed before.

Chap. VIII.

To make Trochiſques of Agaricke.

RAſpe two ounces of good white Agaricke or what quantity you pleaſe with the great Raſpe of iron; put it into a morter of Marble and beate it very well, pouring by little and little ſome Aqua vitæ upon it, and beate it into a paſte, then forme Trochiſques and dry them in the ſhade, and when they are dry beate them againe, powring more Aqua vitæ upon them and dry them againe, and then beate them the third time doing as before and dry them and uſe them; you may alſo in the place of Aqua vitæ take white wine, in which Ginger hath beene all night infuſed.

Chap. IX.

To make Trochiſques of Athandal:

FIrſt, put into infuſion for the ſpace of foure or five dayes three drames of gum: dragant. in Roſe water in a little pipkin well covered, in which time take Coloquintida purged from the ſeeds, the which cut into ſmall pieces and put it into the morter having firſt anointed the bottome of the morter with a little oyle of Olives, which being well powdred, forme it into Trochiſques with the gum: dragant: diſſolved; then dry them, and powder them the ſecond time, and make them into Trochiſques with the ſaid gum.

Chap. X.

To make Trochiſques of Mirrhe:

TAke Cinnamon, ſeeds of Nigella, Aloes, Mirrhe, of each two drammes, with the juyce of Rue deſpumd, make them into Trochiſques.

The ſaid medicaments being powdered, beginning with the Cinnamon as is ſhewed in the thirty Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe; then the Nigella, and then the Mirrhe, and afterwards the Aloes, which being all well powdred and ſearced; then ſtirring them together in the morter, powre upon them the juyce, beating and malaxing them well together, and forme them into Trochiſques, the which dry in the ſhade and uſe them.

Chap. XI.

Of Pills.

To make ſtomack Pills or ante Cibum.

TAke Aloes ſixe drammes, Maſticke and red Roſes of each two drammes, with the Syrup of Damaske Roſes, beate and malaxe them into a maſſe.

Firſt, powder the Maſtick, wetting the bottome of the morter wtih a little Roſe water, then powder the Roſes, and after that the Aloes; then mixe them together, and poure the Syrup upon them and make a maſſe, beating and malaxing them very well, then wrap it in a paper being anoynted with oyle and keep it in a Gally-pot.

Chap. XII.

To make Pills without the which, or ſine quibus.

TAke Aloes halfe an ounce, Rubarbe, Trochiſques of Agaricke, Sene in powder, of each a dramme and a halfe; Scammonie two drammes and a halfe, with Syrup of Damaske Roſes; make them into pills: powder all the medicaments ſeverally, then mixe them altogether and poure to them the Syrup, and beate and malaxe them into a maſſe and put them up as the former.

Chap. XIII.

To make Pills of Agaricke.

TAke Aloes and Trochiſques of Agaricke of each three drammes, Sene in powder two drammes, Marmalade a dramme, Scammonie two drammes and a halfe, with Syrup of Damaske Roſes, make them into a maſſe.

The powders being all powdered and mixed together, put the Marmalade into a porringer and poure a little Syrup upon it and diſſolve it, and poure it upon the powders, and with as much Syrup as ſhall be fitting, forme them into a maſſe keeping it as the former.

Chap. XIIII.

To make Pills of Rubarbe.

TAke Rubarbe an ounce, Cinnamon and Licoriſh in powder of each halfe a dramme; with Syrup make them into a maſſe. The Rubarbe being in powder is mixed with the other powders, and with Syrup of Damaske Roſes made into a maſſe as the others.

Chap.

Chap. XV.

To make Somniferous Pills.

TAke Myrrhe three drams, Olibanum two drams and a halfe, Henbane ſeeds and Opium of each two drammes, Saffron and Caſtor of each halfe a dramme, and eighteene graines with Syrup of dryed Roſes, make them into a maſſe. The powders being powdered put the Opium in the morter, and poure a little Syrup into it, beating them together, then mixe in the powders as before.

Chap. XVI.

Of Powders.

Powder of three Saunders, the which one may uſe in the place of Diarrhodon: abbatis Diamargarit: frigid: and de Triaſantali.

TAke white, red, and yellow Saunders, wood of Aloes of each two drammes, ſeeds of Succory, Endive, Purſlaine, and Carduus, ſealed earth of each a dram; of theſe medicaments make a powder as followeth.

Cut all the Saunders in ſmall bits or pieces and beate them in the morter with halfe the ſeeds and the wood of Aloes, and when they are well beaten put in the other halfe of the ſeeds and powder them very well,

well, and ſearce them through the ſearce, and that which cannot paſſe, beate it againe in the morter, and ſearce it untill you have ſearced all as is ſhewed before; then powder the ſeald earth by it ſelfe, and mixe them all together and keepe them in a glaſſe.

Chap. XVII.

To make the powder called Diambra, the which you may uſe in the place of Diambra Aromaticum Roſatum, and the Trochiſques of Gallia Moſchata.

TAke good Cinnamon, Mace, red, white, and yellow Saunders; wood of Aloes, red Roſes of each a dramme, Ambergreece and Muske of each twelve graines, make them into a powder.

Firſt, put in the morter the Saunders and the wood of Aloes, with the Cinnamon and Mace to hinder their exhalation, or if you pleaſe you may ſprinkle upon them a little Roſe water being all well powdered and ſearced as before; put the Muske and Ambergreece into the morter, and with a little of the powder, powder it, and mixe the reſt of the powder.

Chap. XVIII.

To make the powder Diatragagant.

TAke gum: dragant: and gum: Arabicke of each three drammes, roots of Iris, of Florence Liccoriſh

riſh, ſeeds of white Poppie, Purſlaine, and Endive, of each two drammes, of theſe medicaments make the powder.

When you have pickt the white and the beſt of the gum: Arabicke, and gum: dragant: you muſt make a cleare fire in the bottome of the morter, and make the morter ſo hot that you can ſcarce touch it with your hand, then heat the bottom of the peſtle almoſt red hot, then wipe it with a cleane cloth, and put in your gummes and cover it with a cleane cloth with a hole in the midſt to put in the peſtle, and ſo beat them to powder, and if the morter coole before you have powdered and ſearced your gummes, warme and heate it againe in the ſame manner as you did before; then when your gummes are powdered and ſearced, beate the Iris roots and the ſeeds, mixing them all together and cover them cloſe as before.

Chap. XIX.

The manner to make powder of Licoriſh.

BEcauſe the Phyſitians often appoint the powder of Licoriſh to be uſed, I have heere ſet downe the manner of making it. Take two ounces or what quantity of Licoriſh you pleaſe, being dry, ſcrape it and make it very cleane, then cut it into very ſmall pieces, and beate it in the morter, and ſearce it into fine powder, and keepe it in a glaſſe as you doe the other powders.

Chap. XX.

The manner to make Tablets or Lozinges with the aforesaid Cordiall powders.

FOr an example, take two drammes of the said powders, and mixe it with foure ounces of Sugar boyled, as is shewed in the sixteene Chapter of the first Treatise.

Your Sugar being boyled, take it from the fire, and let it stand till it be halfe cold, and then mixe in your powder and forme Lozinges as is shewed in the seventh Chapter of this same Treatise, speaking of the Tablets of Mechoacan; your Sugar being dissolved first in Rose water or Cordiall water and boyled to the height.

Chap. XXI.

Of Confection Alkermes and Hyacinth: with Venice Treacle.

YOu may find of these Confections at a reasonable rate at the Druguists, and Venice Treacle at the Apothecaries, which is made and shewed to the principallest Physicians of the City.

THE

THE CHARITABLE APOTHECARIE.

The fourth Treatiſe of Oyles.

Chap. I.

To make Oyle of Roſes three wayes.

THE firſt way is, take a pound of red Roſe buds, beate them in a Marble morter with a woodden peſtle, then put them into an earthen pot, and poure upon them foure pound of oyle of Olives, letting them infuſe the ſpace of a moneth in the Sunne or in the chimney corner ſtirring of them ſometimes, then heate it, and preſſe it, and ſtraine it, and put it into the ſame pot or other veſſell to keepe.

The ſecond is, take halfe a pound of red Roſes, and halfe a pound of Damaske, beate them together in a marble morter, and put them into a pot, and poure upon them foure pound of oyle, and let them infuſe the ſpace of twelve houres, then poure them all into

a pan and boyle them two or three boylings, and ſtraine them, and preſſe them in a ſtrong towell in the preſſe, and in the meane time put in the pot as many more Roſes and poure the oyle upon them, and ſo heate them and preſſe them, and put Roſes to the oyle three times, and then boyle it untill all the humidity bee conſumed which is ſhewed in the thirty two and thirty three Chapters of the firſt Treatiſe.

The third is, to take all Damaske Roſes and no red, and make three infuſions as before.

Chap. II.

To make Oyle of Violets.

THe ſaid oyle of Violets is made but with one infuſion, as the firſt oyle of Roſes, putting to a pound of the flowers, and that part that encloſeth them, foure pound of oyle of Olives.

Chap. III.

To make Oyle of water Lillies.

TAke a pound of water Lillie flowers, and make two infuſions in foure pound of oyle as is ſhewed before.

Chap.

Chap. IIII.

To make Oyle of Cammomill.

MAke two infusions of a pound of Cammomill beaten in the morter, in foure pound of oyle as before.

Chap. V.

Oyle of Lillies.

TAke only the white of the Lillies, taking away the yellow, and make two infusions as before.

Chap. VI.

To make oyle of Dill, Rue, and Marjoram, and Wormewood.

THe said Oyles are made with two infusions as the former: many chooseth the lesser leaves of Wormwood, because they are most astringent.

Chap. VII.

To make Oyle of Mastick.

TAke three ounces of Mastick, breake it in the morter, and put it into the pan, with twelve ounces of Oyle and foure ounces of red Wine, boyle it untill

all the wine bee almoſt conſumed, then ſtraine and preſſe it, and cover it cloſe in a pot.

Chap. VIII.

To make Oyle of Capers.

TAke the Cortex of Caper roots, an ounce Cortex or Barbe of Tamarix ſeeds of Agnus Caſtus and Ceterach of each two drammes, leaves of Rue a dramme, good Wine and Vineger of each two ounces; oyle of Olives twelve ounces; make the oyle: firſt beate your barkes well in the morter, then the Ceterach and the Rue, then ſtirre them with the oyle, wine, and vineger, and let them infuſe fifteene dayes in the Sunne, then boyle them untill the Wine and Vineger be almoſt conſumed as is ſhewed in the thirty two Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, and ſtraine it and put it in a pot.

Chap. IX.

To make Oyle of Caſtor.

TAke dry Caſtor groſſely powdered an ounce, Wine or Aqua vitæ two ounces, twelve ounces of oyle, boyle them untill halfe the Wine or water be conſumed, for the Caſtor will not endure long coction, then ſtraine it and keep it among the reſt.

Chap. X.

To make Oyle of Wormes.

TAke halfe a pound of earth wormes, wash them very well; first with faire water, then with white wine, then put them to infuse into a pot, covering them with wine the space of twelve houres, then throw away that wine, and put the wormes to infuse in the Sunne or in the chimney corner in a pound of oyle and three ounces of Claret the space of eight dayes; then boyle them untill the wine bee almost consumed and straine them.

Chap. XI.

To draw Oyle of sweet and bitter Almonds.

TAke a quantity of Almonds, beate them very well in a Marble morter with a woodden pestle without peeling of them, untill they be all beaten into a paste; then presse them softly by little and little in the presse, in a cleane strong linnen cloth, or in a cloth of haire.

The Oyle of bitter Almonds is made after the same manner.

Chap.

Chap. XII.

Of Vnguents: or Oyntments.

To make unguent Basilicon.

TAke Navell or blacke Pitch, good Roſſin, and yellow waxe, of each ſixe ounces; good oyle of Olives a pound and a halfe, make thereof an oyntment. Cut the waxe into ſmall pieces, breake the Roſſin and the Pitch into little bits, and melt them all together in the oyle, and when they are all melted, ſtraine them through a ſtrong linnen cloth, and put it into a pot or other veſſell untill it be cold, then tye it up and ſet it away.

Chap. XIII.

To make unguent: Aureum.

TAke oyle of Olives thirty ounces, yellow Waxe ſixe ounces, cleare Turpentine two ounces, Roſſin and Colophonia of each an ounce and a halfe; Olibanum, Maſticke, of each an ounce, Saffron a dram, make them into an oyntment.

Firſt, put the Olibanum and the Maſtick in powder and ſearce them.

Note. That you muſt put more of the Maſtick and Olibanum to powder, becauſe you ſhall find the quantity ſearced, and the reſt may be kept.

Then cut the waxe into ſmall pieces, and alſo breake

breake the Roſin and Colophonia into ſmall bits, then melt them them with the oyle, then mixe with them the Turpentine, and when it is halfe cold put in the powders of Olibanum and Maſticke, ſtirring them well together with the Spatule, and after that the Saffron being dry and put in powder, for to colour it the better, and the oyntment is made, the which put into a pot fitting.

Chap. XIIII.

To make unguent. Ægyptiacum.

TAke common Honey ſeven ounces, ſtrong Vineger three ounces and a halfe, make an oyntment of them as followeth.

Firſt, put into the morter to beate to powder ſome Verdegrece, in the beating thereof forget not to ſtop your noſe, then ſearce it, and take a quantity of it, and keepe the reſt, and poure it into the Honey and Vineger, and boyle them to an oyntment.

That when you have powdered the Verdegrece, you muſt waſh the morter peſtle and ſearce with hot water. Note.

Chap. XV.

To make mundificative of Smalladge.

THis oyntment is made at any time, putting into the juyce what the Phyſitian ſhall thinke fitting according to the nature and time of the diſeaſed.

Chap. XVI.

To make unguent: Album or white oyntment.

TAke white Waxe three ounces, Ceruſe waſhed ſixe ounces, oyle of Roſes twelve ounces, three whites of egges, Camphir a dram; make the oyntment as followeth.

The Ceruſe being waſhed and afterwards powdered and ſearced, then cut the waxe into ſmall pieces, and melt it with the oyle, and when it is melted take it from the fire and ſtirre it well together with a Spatule of wood untill it be halfe cold, then ſtirre in the Ceruſe, and afterwards the whites of egges, and ſo make it into an oyntment.

Chap. XVII.

To make red Diſſitative.

TAke oyle of Roſes twelve ounces, white Waxe five ounces, Lap: Calaminaris, Bol: Armoniacke of each foure ounces, Litarge of gold prepared, and Ceruſe of each three ounces, Camphir a dramme; make them into an oyntment. Cutting the Waxe into ſmall pieces and melting it with the oyle, and mixing the other things being in powder as is written in the former Chapter.

Chap. XVIII.

To make unguent Pompholigos.

TAke oyle of Roſes twenty ounces, juice of Nightſhade eight ounces, white Waxe five ounces, waſhed Ceruſe foure ounces, burnt Lead as is ſhewed in the thirty eight and thirty nine Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe being in powder, Tuttie prepared of each two ounces, Frankincenſe an ounce; make the oyntment according to Art as followeth.

The Lead and Tuttie being powdered with the Ceruſe and the other powders, then boyle the juyce of Nightſhade with the oyle, untill the juyce bee almoſt conſumed, then ſtraine it through a ſtrong linnen cloth, and mixe with it the powders upon the fire, ſtirring them well together, then take it from the fire and ſtirre it till it be cold.

Chap. XIX.

To make oyntment of Populeon or Poplar buds.

TAke Poplar buds nine ounces, Hogs lard or Barrowes greaſe eighteene ounces, good Vineger and good Roſe water of each ſixe ounces, leaves of Nightſhade and Lettice of each foure ounces, Houſeleeke three ounces; make the oyntment as followeth.

In the moneth of March take the ſaid Poplar buds and beate them very well in a Marble morter, then

put to them the Hogges greaſe beating of them very well together, and put them into an earthen pot and let them ſtand untill Iune, untill you can get the other hearbs, then when you have the other hearbs poure upon the greaſe and buds the vineger and Roſe water, and let them ſtand in the Sunne a day or two, then take the hearbs, picke them, and cut them very ſmall and beate them in the morter and put them into the pot with the greaſe and buds, and let them infuſe in the Sunne the ſpace of eight dayes, ſtirring of them now and then with the Spatule, and then poure them all into a pan and boyle them untill the liquor be almoſt conſumed, then ſtraine and preſſe them through a ſtrong cloath; and if it happen it be not thicke enough, boyle it a little upon the fire and make it thicker, and then let it ſtand untill it be cold, and and put it into a pot and cover it, and ſet it in a temperate place.

Chap. XX.

To make oyntment of Roſes.

TAke Hogges greaſe or Barrowes greaſe waſhed as is ſhowne in the thirty five Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe eighteene ounces, as many red Roſes new; beate the ſaid Roſes in a morter, and mixe with them the greaſe, and beate them well together, then put them into a pot and let them infuſe in the Sunne the ſpace of ſixe dayes, or upon hot cinders three dayes, then boyle them a very little and preſſe them in the preſſe, and then beate as many more Roſes with the ſaid

ſaid greaſe, and let them infuſe as before, then ſtraine and preſſe them, and mixe with it ſixe ounces of juyce of Roſes, and foure ounces of oyle of ſweet Almonds, and boyle them untill the juyce be almoſt conſumed, then ſtraine it and keepe it.

Chap. XXI.

To make Plaiſters.

To make white Diachilon.

TAke common Oyle thirty ſixe ounces, Litarge of gold prepared eighteene ounces; roots of Marſh Mallowes cleanſed, Linſeeds of each a pound, ſeeds of Fænugreeke twelve ounces; make thereof a plaiſter.

To make this plaiſter very white, chooſe a good faire aire and cleare; curiouſly waſhing and cleanſing the Marſh Mallow roots, and taking away the skin that goeth round them, and the pith that is within them, then put the Linſeeds and Fænugreeke into the morter, and beate them very well with the roots, and put them into a pipkin covering them with water and cover the pipkin, and let them infuſe in the chimney corner twenty foure houres, then boyle them a little and ſtraine them, that there may be two pound foure ounces of Mucilage, a part of which ſhall be boyled with the Oyle and Litarge prepared, as is ſhowne in the thirty ſeven Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, upon a midling fire, ſtirring them alwayes with a Spatule of wood, or elſe the Litarge being

heavie will burne to the bottome, and when that part of Mucilage is almoſt conſumed, which you ſhall know when it maketh no more bubbles, then put in the reſt, and boyle them into a plaiſter, as is ſhewed in the thirty foure Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, then let it ſtand untill it be halfe cold, and then make Magdaleons wetting your hands with a little water.

Chap. XXII.

To make Diachalcyteos or Diapalma Plaiſter.

TAke Roman Vitriol foure ounces, Hogges greaſe a pound and a halfe, Litarge of gold prepared, old Oyle of each thirty ſixe ounces, make them into a plaiſter.

The Litarge being prepared ſhall bee boyled with the Oyle and the greaſe, ſtirring them well together with a wooden Spatule, and when the plaiſter is boyled, mixe with it the Vitriol prepared, as is ſhewed in the forty one Chapter of the firſt Treatiſe, and make Magdaleons as before.

Chap. XXIII.

To make Emplaſtrum Divinum.

TAke Litarge and common Oyle of each eighteene ounces, yellow wax eight ounces, loadſtone foure ounces, Amoniacke three ounces and three dramms, Bdellium two ounces, Galbanum, Mirrhe of each two

two ounces and two drammes, Frankincenſe an ounce and a dramme, Maſticke, Oppoponax, long Ariſtolochia root, Verdigreece of each an ounce, make of theſe medicaments an oyntment as followeth.

Firſt, put in infuſion the gummes, which are Amoniac, Bdellium, Galbanum, and Oppopanax, in ſufficient quantity of vineger, that the vineger may cover them the ſpace of twenty foure houres, or untill the gummes bee diſſolved, then ſtraine them and boyle them upon a chaffing diſh till their humidity be conſumed, or untill they come to the thickneſſe of Honey: in the meane time weigh the Lytarge and put it in a paper, and then powder the reſt and ſearce them ſeverally; that is the Loadſtone, Maſticke, Frankincenſe, Ariſtoloch: and Verdegreaſe, then boyle your Lytarge and Oyle with the Waxe cut in ſmall pieces, ſtirring it together with a Spatule, and when it is boyled put in the gummes, and then the powders, and laſt of all the Verdegreaſe, ſtirring them together, and when it is halfe cold, forme Magdaleons or Roules as before.

Chap. XXIIII.

To make Emplaſtrum de Ianua ſive de Betonica.

TAke the juice of Betony, Plantain and Smalladge, of each twelve ounces, yellow waxe, black pitch, Roſin, and Turpentine, of each ſixe ounces, make the plaſter as followeth.

Put the juyces into the pan, with the waxe cut in ſmall

ſmall pieces, and the Pitch and Roſin broken, and boyle them untill the juyces bee conſumed, which yon ſhall know by taking a little upon the end of the Spatule, and dropping it into the fire, and it will make no noyſe, then put in the Turpentine, and make Magdaleon as before written.

Chap. XXV.

Of the diſtillation of waters.

For the diſtilling of ſimple waters, every one hath knowledge, as to put the hearbs being bruiſed or picked into a Still, and covering of it, keeping a moderate fire; alſo for the ſtilling of flowers or hearbs in a Limbecke putter water unto them, and putting cold water in the top, and drawing away the firſt water which is the ſtrength, and throwing away the reſt, therefore we ſhall not need to write any more of this.

Chap. XXVI.

Of Treacle water.

In the place of Treacle waters deſcribed by divers Authors and divers wayes.

It is better to take a quantity of Venice Treacle and diſſolve it in wine if there be no Feaver, or in Scabious or Carduus water; but if there be a Feaver, in Purſlaine, water Lillie, or common water, with a little juyce of Lymons.

Chap.

Chap: XXVII.

To make Cinnamon waters.

TAke a pound of fine Cinnamon, beate it and put it to infuſe the ſpace of twenty foure houres in a glaſſe veſſell, with foure pints of good Roſe water, and halfe a pint of good white wine upon the hot cinders or in ſome hot place being well ſtopped, then ſtill it in a Limbecke or Balneo Mariæ, and keepe the water in a ſtrong glaſſe well ſtopt.

Chap: XXVIII.

Another Cinnamon water.

IN a neceſſity for to make Cinnamon water, take halfe an ounce of Cinnamon and beate it in a morter, and boyle it in a pint of faire water untill halfe be conſumed, then ſtraine it and uſe it.

Chap. XXIX

To make excellent Hipocras.

TAke a pound of good Sugar, an ounce of fine Cinnamon, two drammes of Ginger, with three pints of good white wine or Claret; make the Hipocras, cut the Sugar into small pieces, and beate the Cinnamon and Ginger in the morter, then put them together in a pipkin, and poure the wine upon them, and stirre them together with a spoone or spatule, and let them stand all night in the chimney corner, and in the morning passe them five or sixe times through the Hipocras bagge.

That if you will have it very cleare, poure into it a spoonefull of milke.

Chap. XXX.

Another manner to make Hipocras.

TAke a quart of good Wine, halfe a pound of good Sugar, and an ounce of Cinnamon beaten; infuse it all night covered in the chimney corner, and and the next morning passe it through the Hipocras bag five or sixe times.

Chap.

Chap. XXXI.

To make Hipocras of water.

TAke halfe a pound of good Sugar, two drammes of good Cinnamon beaten, two quarts of water; infuſe them all night as before, and in a morning ſtraine them as before through the bag.

The end of the Charitable Apothecary.

THE

THE CHARITABLE PHYSITIAN

SHEVVING THE manner to Embalme a dead Corps.

By *Philbert Guibert* Eſquire,
Doctor Regent in the faculty
of Phyſicke at *Paris*.

Tranſlated into Engliſh,
By I. W.

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The manner to Embalme a dead Corps:

First of all let the Chyrurgeon make a long inciſion from the necke unto the lower belly; opening the breaſt, and taking out the heart, lungs, and others, or leaving of them within; but if they deſire to have the heart embalmed by it ſelfe, then make an Inciſion in the pericard, in which it is incloſed, and embalme it as ſhall be ſhowne hereafter.

After that you may ſhow the belly inferiour, that is the ſtomacke and the Epipleon; conſidering the orifice ſuperiour, and inferiour, and afterwards the bowells, bladder, and other things.

All the ſaid parts of the the breſt and belly inferiour being obſerved, muſt bee all cut round the *Diaphragma*, and cut as neere as poſſible can be where they are tied and taken all out, and put into a large baſon or veſſell.

Thoſe two bellies being emptied and cleanſed, that is all the blood that commeth from the veines and Arteries,

Arteries, dryed up with Sponges: then you muſt come to the head.

The head or Cranium ſhall bee ſawed in two, as you doe in an Anatomie, and the braines and parts ſhall be put into the veſſell with the bowells, together with the blood that hath been drawne out of the three bellies; that is, the head, breſt, and belly inferiour, and put them altogether into a barrell, and hoope it round, to be buried or put into the ground; but if they deſire to carry them far, or to keep them you may embalme them as followeth.

Having emptied and ſqueezed the blood from the excrements, you muſt waſh them with warme oxicrat, made with foure parts of water, and one of vineger compounded, as ſhall be written hereafter: then powder them all about with one of the balming powders hereafter written, then put them into a barrell pitcht within and without, and hoope the barrell well, and then wrappe it round with Ceare-cloth and cord it faſt, then put it into a bigger barrell alſo pitcht and hoopt, and ſend it whither you pleaſe.

The head, breſt, and belly inferiour being alſo emptied and cleanſed, you ſhall begin to embalme them: beginning at the head being well waſhed within with the ſaid vineger compounded, then with pieces of Cotton ſoaked in the ſaid vineger and filled with balme, the head ſhall be filled, and both the pieces of the skull ſhall bee bound together with thred.

Doe alſo to the breſt as you doe to the head, piercing the Muſcles and fleſh with a bodkin, to make the blood ruune out, which you muſt dry up with ſponges, then waſh and ſoake it with the ſaid vineger, and

fill

fill it up with Cotten full of Balme, do ſo alſo to the belly inferiour.

The ſaid parts being embalmed, you muſt make long Inciſions in the armes, legges, thighes, and buttocks, and principally in the great veines and Arteries, to make the blood runne out, and to dry them upon the ſponges; then waſhe them with the ſaid Vineger, and ſtop them full of pieces of Cotton filled with Balme.

You ſhall make an Inciſion from the ſhoulder to the wriſt in the armes, piercing it with a bodkin to the bone all about, to make way for the blood, then dry it upon the ſponges, and waſh and ſoake it well with the ſaid vineger, and then filling it with pieces of Cotton ſoaked in the ſaid vineger and filled with Balme, and then ſowe it up with a needle and thred; ſo doe to the thighes making an inciſion from the belly to the knee, piercing of it, and ſtoping and ſewing of it up as before, and ſo the knees and others.

You may alſo ſtop the holes of the eares and noſtrills and mouth, with Cotten ſoaked in the vineger and filled with Balme.

When done turne the Corps upon the belly and make an Inciſion about the Jugular veines in the necke, letting out the blood, and ſo make an inciſion downe the reines, piercing the backe to let out the blood, taking it away and waſhing it with the ſaid vineger, and filling it with Cotton balmed, and ſewing them up as before.

Alſo make Inciſions in the palmes of the hands, and in the ſoles of the feet, and waſh and fill them as before, ſowing them up alſo, the fingers and toes; in-

ciſions being made and ſtopped as before.

The Corps being thus embalmed ſhall be anointed all over with Venice Turpentine, diſſolved in oyle of Roſes or oyle of Spike, and then it ſhall bee covered all over with Seare-cloth and put it into a Coffin of Lead, the which Coffin ſhall be filled with dry Aromaticke hearbs, as Rue, Wormwood, Time, Scordeum, Marjoram, and others as ſhall be written hereafter, then cover it and let it be well ſodered.

To Embalme the Heart.

THe Heart being waſhed with the ſaid Vineger compounded, ſhall bee put to infuſe in the ſaid Vineger in a pipkin being plaiſtered round the lidde, that the aire enters not the ſpace of five or ſixe dayes, then take it out and make an inciſion in it, and fill it with balme and pieces of Cotton balmed, and ſowe it up againe, then ſew it well into a little bag made of Searecloth, and put it into a caſe of Lead, Silver, or Pewter, faſhioned in the forme of a Heart, and carry it whither you pleaſe.

Thus the Simples which enter into the following Balmes, as roots, hearbs, ſeeds, &c. if they bee not dry they muſt be dryed in the ſhade or in an Oven after the Bread is drawne forth, before they be powdered.

A De-

A Deſcription of the Vineger compounded, the which is to waſh and ſoake the parts being warme, before you apply any of theſe Balmes following.

TAke Wormwood dry or green five or ſixe handfulls, cut it into ſmall pieces with a knife or paire of Cizers; thirty Apples of Coloquintida, cut them into foure quarters without throwing away the ſeeds, Roch Allom, and common Salt of each a pound, boyle them together in eighteene pints of good Vineger, untill it commeth to fourteene pints; then ſtraine and preſſe it, and uſe it as is aforeſaid.

If with the ſaid Vineger compounded, ſtrained, and preſſed, you will put three pints of Life water or Aqua vitæ it will be excellent.

To make foure ſorts of Balmes to powder and put into the parts of the body.

The Deſcription of the firſt Balme.

TAke dry common ſalt, Allom of glaſſe, of each a pound, beate them to powder in a morter; then take Balme hearb, or hoarie Mints, Wormwood, water Mints, Sage, Roſemary, Origanum, Calamint, Time, Coſtus Hortenſis, the greater and leſſer Centory, and Scordeum of each ſixe handfulls; all theſe hearbs ought to be dryed as I ſhewed before, then put into the great morter, and beaten to powder and ſearced; ſo beating and ſearcing them untill they bee

all ſearced then mixe with them the Allum and Salt, and ſo uſe it.

A Deſcription of the ſecond Balme.

TAke Hyſope, Time, Sage, Lavender, Roſemary, Wormewood, Marjoram, Rue and Scordeum of each eight handfulls, Ireos of Florence, Pepper, Ginger, Pellitory, and dry red Roſes, of each halfe a pound, make them into a powder as followeth.

The Salt being dry ſhall bee powdered by it ſelfe, then beate the Ireos pepper, Ginger, Pellitorie, and dry Roſes with the other ſimples, beating and ſearcing them all to powder, and when they are all ſearced mixe with them the Salt and the Balme is made, the which uſe as before written.

A Deſcription of the third Balme.

TAke Ireos of Florence, Gentian, Orange and Citron peeles; Ginger, Iuniper, Berries, Cyprus Nuts, Benjamin, Frankincenſe, Aloes, Mirrhe, Cinnamon, Cloves, of each halfe a pound, Roſemary, Sage, Lavender, Dill, Origanum, Cyprus, Wormewood, Balme, Time, Scordeum, of each eight handfulls, make the Balme as followeth.

Firſt, beate well together in the morter the Ireos Gentian, Orange, and Citron peeles, Ginger, Iuniper Berries, Cyprus Nuts, Cinnamon and Cloves, with the other ſimples, beating them all to powder and ſearcing them, then powder the Aloes, Mirrhe, Frankincenſe, and Benjamin, with a little Oyle anointing

ting the bottome of the mortar and mixe them altogether, and the Balme is done.

A Deſcription of the fourth Balme in caſe of neceſſitie.

SOmetimes one hath not the commodity to get the ſimples aforeſaid, as in Armies, Townes, and Caſtles alleged: when ſome man of quality dyeth, and that his parents or friends will have him preſerved for ſome time, to carry to ſome tombe of his Predeceſſors; then one muſt make neceſſity a vertue: for having emptied the three bellies as is ſhewed before, waſh them, and the inciſions with common vineger, if you have not the commodity to make the compounded; or if you have not common vineger, take ſalt water, that is ſalt melted in water, and fill them up with this Balme following.

Take aſhes of Willow, and Lime, of each a ſufficient quantity, ſift it through a ſieve, and uſe it, but if you have no Lime take Chalke and doe as before, being thus imbalmed, rub and anoint the body over with this Liniment following, and keepe him in a temperate place not to hot nor to cold.

A Deſcription of the Liniment to anoint the body after it is embalmed.

TAke Oyle of Olives, Roſes or Spike one part, Venice or common Turpentine two parts, make thereof a Liniment.

Warme the oyle upon the fire, then put to it the

Turpentine, ſtirring them well together, and anoint the body all over with it being warme.

The end of this Treatiſe:

A Balme or Balſome for all wounds that are newly made.

TAke two ounces of Aqua vitæ, put it into two Violls equally divided, and put into the one two drammes of Mirrhe, and a dramme of Aloes in powder, and let it ſtand untill it hath taken the colour.

Then put two drammes of Turpentine into the other Violl, and let it ſtand untill that the Aqua vitæ hath taken the colour of the Turpentine, then put them both together to uſe it

Another for an old and new wound.

OLiban. and Maſticke of each an ounce, two ounces of Verdegrece, aſmuch Galbanum, an ounce of Turpentine, and aſmuch Roſin, oyle of Olives a pound, and halfe a pound of oyle of bitter Almonds, and aſmuch oyle of poppies, white waxe an ounce, black pitch three ounces; melt your gummes, and heat your oyle with the Verdegrece, and ſtraine them through a ſtrong cloth and keepe it in a pot or boxe.

An oyntment for new and old wounds.

BEate three yolks of egges with the bigneſſe of a nut of waſht Turpentine and a little Beane meale, it will keepe but a moneth.

Another

Another for Apoſtumes and Boyles.

HAlfe a pound of Turpentine, foure ounces of Virgins waxe, as much of Mutton ſuet; a little milke from a woman which hath a male child, and a little from one that hath a female child, boyle them together untill they be thicke.

For to eate dead fleſh.

THree ounces of honey put into a new pan or pipkin, a dramme of greene Coppras, and aſmuch of Verdegreece and Allom, and halfe an ounce of galls, being all in powder ſtirre them into the honey, and boyle them untill they become red.

For a burne.

WAter of Nightſhade and of Plantaine, yolks of Egges, oyle of Roſes, and Virgins waxe as much of one as of another, melt them together and anoint the ſore.

For paine in the head.

BEate Plantaine with the urine of the diſeaſed, and make a plaſter and bind it upon the Temples.

For

For blacke and blue eyes.

SAlt, honey, and wine boyled together, and the place anointed.

Against the swelling of the throat.

LEaven, honey, and juyce of Smallage mixed together and made into a plaister.

For to stay bleeding in what place soever.

IVyce of Shepheards purse, Mastick, Olibanum, Bol. Armenic: Dragons blood, of each two drammes to make a plaister.

A washing for a Fistula, upon womens Brests.

LOng and round Plantaine, Agrimony, Centorie, and Wormewood of each halfe a handfull, cut them small and boyle them in a new pot or pipkin with a quart of wine, untill it commeth to a pint, then straine it, and wash the pipkin, and put into it againe that which is strained, and put to it two ounces of honey of Roses, and as much Syrup of Wormewood, then boyle them a little, and when you will use it, put a little to warme in a saucer and keepe the rest in a glasse.

Oyntment or unguent: Martiatum.

TAke Baye leaves three pound, Rue two pound, Marjoram two pound, Roſemary a pound and a halfe, Mirrhe a pound, the tops of Marjoram and water Mints, ſeeds of Ocimum, of each ſixe ounces; Butter ſixe drammes, Storax, Harts greaſe, Beares greaſe, and Cocks greaſe, of each halfe an ounce; Maſticke three ounces, Frankincenſe two ounces and a halfe, oyle of Nard: an ounce, common oyle ſixe pound, Waxe foure pound; make an oyntment according to art.

It is good againſt cold Goutes, the Palſie, Sciatica, and generally againſt all diſeaſes of the Nerves.

A Stomachall oyntment.

TAke oyle of Wormewood, Maſticke, Nard of each an ounce, red Roſes, red Corall, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lign: Aloes, Maſtick, Mints, Shæmants of each a dramme; Waxe a ſufficient quantity, make them into an oyntment.

It is very good to ſtrengthen the ſtomacke, and to appeaſe thoſe griefes which have come of cold, cauſing an appetite and helping digeſtion.

Oyntment of Marſh Mallowes.

TAke Marſh Mallow roots two pound, Fænugrecke and Linſeeds of each a pound, Oyle foure pound, Waxe a pound, Turpentine two ounces, Roſin

ſin ſixe ounces; cut the roots, and beat them with the ſeeds and make a Mucilage, and take of the ſaid Mucilage two pound, boyle it with the other ingredients untill it bee all conſumed; this oyntment is good to warme and will keep three yeeres.

Galens refreſhing Oyntment.

TAke white Waxe and oyle of Roſes, of each foure ounces, beat them long together; firſt with faire water, waſhing them, then with Vineger, and then with Roſe water, and if you will keep it any time you muſt waſh it often with Roſe water.

An Aſtringent Oyntment.

TAke Bole Armonick, Dragons blood, and ſealed earth, of each an ounce, oyle of Roſes ſixe ounces, Waxe a pound and a halfe, and of Vineger, boyle the waxe, oyle, and vineger togeather, untill the vineger be conſumed, then mixe the other ingredients being in powder.

The end of the Treatiſe.

Of the Bezoar ſtone.

THe Bezoar ſtone is ſuch an excellent Counter poiſon, that the Phyſitians have given its name to all the moſt excellent Antidotes, calling them medicaments Bezoarties: if it be powdered and put upon bitings of venemous beaſts it will heale them; alſo being ſtrowed upon byles or plague ſores, it healeth them

them also, there is made Lozinges with it, and Rose water against all sorts of poison.

Of the Emeraud.

THe Emeraud hung about the necke, hindereth the accidents and assaults of the Kings Evill, and healeth it also sometimes.

Of another Stone.

THere is found a stone in the belly of old Cockes, or in the Gizard; the which (as is said) maketh him that weareth it constant, gratious, hardie, and happie in love, and the same held upon the tongue appeaseth thirst.

Of the Amethist.

The Amethist hindereth a man from drunkennesse.

Of the Saphir.

THe true Saphir infused in water, and the eyes being washed therewith, draweth away all filth from the eyes.

Of the Turqui Stone.

THe Turqui Stone groweth in Ethiopia and is somewhat of a greene colour, and being infused maketh a liquor as white as milke, and is very good against any paine of the eyes or hinderance of the sight.

Of Christall.

CHristall ingendereth of a pure liquor which hardneth by little and little in the entrailes of the earth; it is found often with other mettles in mines in *Holland* and *Spaine*: being powdered and mixt with white wine is good against dissenteries, and it stayeth the white fluxe of women, and causeth store of milk in womens brests.

Of Alablaster.

ALablaster is well knowne of those which have visited the Antiquities of *Rome*, Alablaster burnt and incorporated with pitch or Rosin melted dissolveth hardnesse, and is good against the griefes of the stomacke.

Of the Serpentine Stone.

THe Serpentine Stone worne about the necke is good against the paines of the head.

Of the Stone of Arabia.

IT dryeth the Hemerods being powdered, and put upon them, and it is good to make teeth white.

Of the Stone of Index.

THe bignesse of a Nut of this Stone being powdered and drunke in warme water causeth urine, and and breaketh the Stone in the bladder.

of

Of the Chalcedine Stone.

THe Chalcedine hung about the necke hindereth melancholly.

Of the Sponge ſtone.

SPonge Stone being drunke in white wine breaketh the ſtone in the bladder.

Of Corall.

THoſe children which take halfe a ſcruple of Corall in powder with their Nurſes milke before they ſucke, ſhall never be troubled with the Epilepſie.

The end of this Treatiſe.

Of Temperate Fruits.

Of Figgs.

OF all the Fruits of Autumne the Figs are the beſt, for they are very good to cleanſe the breſt, alſo they are good againſt a cough and the diſeaſes of the lungs; dry Figgs eaten looſeneth the belly, and they are good to diſſolve tumors being mixed with meale and leaven.

Of Raiſons.

RAiſons of the Sunne are very good againſt the diſeaſes of the ſtomack, lungs and head, being eaten by themſelves or with a little pepper. Currants are alſo good for the breſt and cauſeth obſtructions.

Of Fruits hot in the firſt degree.

Of Almonds.

THe beſt ſweet Almonds which are yellow and full and breake white, are very good to avoid

groſſe excrements, alſo they are good to cauſe Appetite and for thoſe which have cold bellies.

Of common Nuts.

COmmon Nuts are hard of digeſtion and contrary to the ſtomacke, but being eaten faſting they are very good againſt the wormes of the belly; alſo being incorporated with the leaves of Rue, Figs, and a little Salt, are good againſt the peſtilence and poyſon being taken faſting.

Of fruits hot in the ſecond degree.

Of Capers.

CApers being taken in broath the quantity of two drammes, and wine the ſpace of fourty daies purgeth away gravell, and bringeth away by urine all bloudy matter, it is alſo good againſt the Sciatica and Palſie, and for women which have not their flowers.

Of Nutmegs.

NVtmegs are very good to clear the ſight, ſtrengthen the ſtomacke, to diminiſh gravell, to provoke urine, and to ſtay the fluxe of the belly, and is good againſt all cold diſeaſes of the matrixe.

Of Fruits hot in the third degree.

Of Iuniper Berries.

IVniper Berries taken in broath are very good for the ſtomacke againſt all diſeaſes of the breſt, againſt a cough and againſt ſtingings of Serpents; alſo it is very good againſt Convulſions, and againſt the ſuffocations of the Matrix.

Of

Of Cloves.

CLoves are very good for the ſtomack and heart, helpeth digeſtion, and ſtayeth the fluxe of the belly, foure drammes taken in milke being in powder, maketh a man valiant, and is good to cleare the ſight.

Of Fruits hot in the fourth degree.

Of Pepper.

PEpper is good againſt venome, and it is ſoveraigne againſt the Collick, and againſt all cold and groſſe humors.

Of Fruits cold in the firſt degree.

Of Citrons.

CItrons are good to fortifie and ſtrengthen the ſtomacke, and are very good againſt melancholy, and their ſeeds taken in broath and applied without, are good againſt ſtingings or bitings of Scorpions, and their juyce is good againſt the peſtilence.

Of Quinces.

QVinces are good for the ſtomack and to provoke urine, and are good againſt the diſſentery and fluxe of the belly; their decoction is ſingular good to foment the fundament or Matrix that commeth forth, and they are good againſt the inflammation of womens breſts and againſt vomitings.

Of Peares.

PEares are good againſt the ſtomack and are aſtringent, and are good againſt defluctions.

Of

Of Prunes.

Prunes are very good to looſen the belly.

Of Fruits cold in the ſecond degree.

Of Cucumbers.

CVcumbers are refreſhing to the ſtomacke and are good for the bladder; the ſeeds boyled with milk and wine are good to provoke urine and againſt all diſeaſes of the bladder.

The leaves beaten with Wine healeth the bitings of dogs.

Of Oranges.

ORanges are refreſhing, and are good in Feavers; for to quench thirſt the peele is hot and Cordiall.

Of Lymons.

LYmons are very good againſt hot and peſtilent Feavers, and the Syrup is very good to ſtay Feavers alſo, the juyce of Lymons killeth wormes in the bowells.

Of Fruits which refreſh the ſtomacke.

Of Cherries.

CHerries are very good to refreſh the ſtomack, and againſt the paine of the belly.

Olives.

OLives are alſo good to comfort and to refreſh the ſtomacke.

Reſpaſes

Reſpaſes.

REſpaſes are very good to refreſh the ſtomacke, to ſtay vomitings, and are good againſt the fluxe of the belly.

Of Fruits which engender ſeeds.

FIgges, Pine kernells, Nutmegs, and Piſtaches, are good to augment and engender ſeeds.

Fruits which are good againſt Poyſon.

IVniper berries, common Nuts, Pepper, Citrons, &c. are good againſt venome and Poyſon.

The End of this Treatiſe.

To make Preſerves dry and liquid.

Of Preſerves which comfort the Heart.

Preſerv'd Oranges.

CHooſe the beſt Oranges that have the thickeſt skins, cut them in quarters and lay them a ſoake in water five or ſixe dayes, then boyle them in honey ſyrup or ſugar to the height.

Citron peeles preſerv'd or Candied.

TAke Citrons and peele them, and cut them into ſlices and infuſe them in water nine or ten dayes, then take them out of the water, and boyle them in faire water until they be ſoft, then put them into Iulep or Sugar, and boyle them unto the height of Sugar Candie, you may Aromatize them with a little Muske or a little Ambergreece.

In this manner you may Candie Oranges, Lymons, or any other rind or peeling.

Of Apples.

TAe Apples and peele them, and cut out the core, and the pippins within them, and cut them into quarters, boyle them in Iulep or Sugar and water well, and the next day boyle them againe in Sugar and put them with the Syrup into a pot,

Of Preſerves which comfort the Belly.

Of Ginger.

PReſerved Ginger or Candied Ginger is very good for the belly and againſt all hard humors thereof.

Preſerv'd Quinces.

QVinces preſerved and Aromatized, as Apples, are very good for the paines of the belly, and to ſtay vomiting alſo againſt the fluxe of the belly, and to ſtrengthen the ſtomacke and to helpe digeſtion.

To make Marmalade.

TAke eight pound of the fleſh of Quinces, cleanſed from their rinde, pippins and ſtalkes, boyle them in water untill they come into a paſte, then pulpe it through a ſieve and boyle it to the height with as much ſugar, and put it into boxes.

There

There are thoſe which boyle it but with halfe ſo much ſugar; it is very good for the fluxe of the belly taking it before meales, and good againſt vomitings taken after meales; and for the loſſe of appetite.

Preſerv'd Peares.

PReſerve Peares, as the Quinces and Apples, and they are very good to ſtrengthen the heart, and againſt the paines of the belly.

Preſerv'd Wallnuts.

GAther the Wallnuts before they bee hard when they are greene, pare them as the Apples, and infuſe them in water nine dayes, changing the water every day, then pierce them with a needle or bodkin in three or foure places, and boyle them in water untill they be ſoft, then take them from the fire and ſtick them with Cinnamon and Cloves, and boyle them in Sugar and put them into a pot.

Preſerved Cherries.

GAther Cherries before they be quite ripe; put them iuto Sugar and boyle them, and put them into pots or glaſſes.

Of Drie Comfits or Candies.

TAke the Cortex or Rinde of Citrons, Oranges, Lymons, or any other barke or fruit, boyle them firſt in faire water, having firſt infus'd them, then boyle them in Sugar to the height, and then take them and dry them.

The end of this Treatiſe.

To make all manner of Fumes and Perfumes.

Of Perfumes and Aromatick ſmells.

PErfumes are certaine medicaments ſimple and compounded, the which without putting in the fire will alter the head and hinder all ill ſmells and corruption of the aire.

They are alſo uſed divers wayes, ſometimes onely one ſimple medicament is uſed and held to the noſe, as the ſeed Nigella infuſed in vineger, and wrapped in a cloth or piece of ſilke; and at another time there is mixed many medicaments together and ſometimes there are made Pomanders, Oyntments and Bullets; the ingredients which ordinarily enter into Perfumes are Muske, Ambergreece, Nigella, Marjoram, Storax, Cloves, Ocimum, Stæchados, Spikenard, Lavender wood, of Aloes, Labdanum, Roſes, Violets, Saunders, water Lillies, Camphor and the like.

You

You muſt obſerve that in making of Pomanders and Bullets, you muſt put the Muske and Ambergreece the laſt of all the ingredients.

Perfumes or ſuffumigations for the head:

A Suffumigation to ſtay and dry Catarhes.

TAke Coriander ſeeds, Roſes, Nigella, infuſed in Vineger, of each an ounce and a halfe, Maſticke, Frankincenſe, of each halfe an ounce, gumme of Iuniper two ounces, make them into a powder, the which ſtrow upon a chafing diſh of coales, and perfume the cap and clothes for the head you may make them into Trochiſques with Roſe water and gumme Dragant if you pleaſe.

Another Perfume of the ſame.

TAke Frankincenſe, Maſticke, Labdanum, Storax of each halfe a dramme; beate them together and make them into Trochiſques with gumme Dragant diſſolved in Roſe water.

A Suffumigation of a good ſmell to ſtrengthen the head:

TAke Trochiſ: of Gallia, Muſcata a dramme, Sage, Marjoram and Roſemary of each a dramme and a halfe, Cloves and Cinnamon of each a dramme, wood of Aloes a ſcruple, foure graines of Muske,

make them into a powder, and uſe them as before.

Another Perfume.

TAke Frankincenſe, Cinnamon and Cloves of each a dramme and a halfe, Citron peele a dram, wood of Aloes two ſcruples, Mirrhe and Maſticke of each a dramme, Trochiſ: of Gallia, Muſcata two drammes, Labdanum two drammes and a halfe beate them together with oyle of Mirrhe, and forme them into Trochiſques.

Another.

TAke gumme of Iuniper, Maſticke, Roſes of each a dramme, Cloves, Storax of each three drammes, make them into Trochiſques with Turpentine:

Cordiall Perfumes.

A Perfume againſt the ſincopes or failings of the Heart.

TAke Frankincenſe, Maſtick, of each an ounce, dry Citron peele halfe an ounce, wood of Aloes, Storax, Cloves, Calamint of each three drammes.

Make a perfume for thoſe that have paines at their heart:

A Per-

A Perfume to ſtrengthen the animall and vitall ſpirits.

TAke red Roſes, Stæchædos, Roſemary of each a dramme, Frankincenſe two drammes, Cloves, wood of Aloes of each a dramme and a halfe, make them into powder, and make a Perfume.

A Perfume againſt the corruption of the Aire.

TAke red Roſes, Spikenard, wood of Aloes, Coſtus, Roſemary, Maſticke, red Saunders, Bdellium, Labdanum, Olibanum, Saffron of each a dramme and a halfe, Dock roots, Pepper, yellow Sanders of each three drammes, Cardamomes, Cubebes, Camphor, of each halfe a dramme, five graines of Muske, put them into powder, and make little Trochiſ: with Roſe water.

Suffumigations for the Lungs.

A Perfume againſt the ulcers of the Lungs.

TAke Coriander ſeeds, red Roſes, Maſtick, Frankincenſe, Mirrhe of each three drammes, Benjamin, Storax, Labdanum, Hypociſtidos of each two drammes; Auripigmentum a dramme, powder them, and make Trochiſ. with Turpentine, and uſe them being a remedie againſt the ulcers of the noſtrills,

ſtrills, eares, and matrix.

Another when there is any inflammation.

TAke Coriander ſeeds prepared, red Roſes of each an ounce, Labdanum, Hypociſtidos of each three drammes, white and red Sanders of each two drams, Poppie heads, Cortex, Mandragora of each two drammes; Storax, Benjamin, of each a dramme, Auripigment: halfe a dramme, make them into Trochiſ: with gumme dragant diſſolved in Roſe water.

A Perfume againſt the Cough:

TAke Maſticke, Frankincenſe of each three drams, all the Sanders of each a dramme, Storax, Labdanum, red Roſes of each two drammes, make them into powder to perfume night and morning the cap, and things for the head.

Suffumigations for the Matrix.

A Perfume againſt the Suffocation.

THere are made ordinarily perfumes of ſtinking medicaments againſt the ſuffocation of the Matrix, as Aſſafætida, Galbanum, Caſtor, and old ſhooes, becauſe of their ſmell, they cauſe the ſuffocation to deſcend.

A Per-

A Perfume for to dry the Matrix.

TAke Aliptæ Moſchatæ, or Gallia Moſchat, halfe an ounce, Benzoin, Calamus Aromaticus, of each two drammes; make them into Trochiſ: which put upon a chafing diſh, and receive the fume into the Matrix with a funnell.

A Perfume to helpe conception.

TAke Labdanum, Maſtick, Gall: Moſchat, Cloves, Calamus Aromaticus, Galingall, of each three drammes, red Roſes two ounces, Hypociſtidos, Caſtor of each two drammes, make them into Trochiſques with Mucilage of gum: dragant.

Suffumigations for the Ioynts.

A Perfume againſt griefe and paine.

TAke leaves of Wormewood, Roſemary, Stæchados, Cammomill of each two ounces, Mirrhe, Storax, Benzoin of each three drammes, make them into Trochiſques, and perfume Cotton, and apply the Cotton very warme.

A Perfume against hard Tumors.

TAke Cinnabaris two ounces, Bdellium, Mirrhe, Storax of each halfe an ounce, make them into Bullets with Turpentine:

A Perfume to provoke ſweat for the Poxe.

TAke Cinnabaris two ounces, Storax, Benjamin, and Mirrhe, of each an ounce, make them into Trochiſques with Turpentine, and perfume all the body except the head.

Another for the ſame.

TAke Cinnabaris halfe an ounce, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, of each halfe an ounce, Calamus, Aromaticus, Zedoarie, of each three drammes; Olibanum, Sandarac, of each two drammes; Ceruſe halfe an ounce, make them into Trochiſques with Turpentine.

Another Perfume for the Poxe.

TAke Frankincenſe two drammes, Maſtick, Iuniper, Gumme, Hypociſtidos, of each halfe an ounce, Auripigment, three drammes, Cinnabaris an ounce, make Trochiſ: with Turpentine.

Odori-

Odoriferent Suffumigations.

Trochiſques of wood of Aloes.

TAke wood of Aloes, Labdanum, of each two drammes, Benjamin two drammes, Storax halfe a dramme, Sugar Candie three ounces, Muske three graines, make them into Trochiſ: with Roſe water.

Trochiſ: of Gallia Moſchata.

TAke wood of Aloes five drammes, Ambergreece three drammes, Muske a dramme, make them into Trochiſ: with gum: dragant diſſolved in Roſe water.

An Odoriferent Bag.

TAke Cubebs halfe a dramme, Cloves, Nigella of each a dramme and a halfe, beate them together, and ſow them in a little bag.

Powder of Violets.

TAke Ireos Root of Florence halfe a pound, Roſes foure ounces, Ciprus roots, Marjoram, Cloves of each an ounce, yellow Sanders, Benjamin of each foure ounces, Storax an ounce, beate them into powder.

Another powder of Violets.

TAke Ireos root of Florence foure pound, dry Marjoram foure ounces, Calamus Aromaticus

three ounces, Roſes and Violets of each five ounces, Cloves halfe a dramme, Muske a dramme, make them into a very fine powder.

A Pomander.

TAke Storax an ounce, Cloves two drammes, Benjamin, halfe an ounce, Ambergreece halfe a dram, Muske fifteene graines, powder of Violets a little; incorporate them all together with Roſe water.

A Pomander againſt peſtilentiall aire.

TAke Labdanum, Storax of each a dram, Cloves halfe a dram, Camphor, Spikenard, Nutmeg of each ſeven graines, beate them into fine powder, and make them into bullets with gum: dragant diſſolved in Roſe water.

A Pomander which looſeneth the belly by the ſmell.

TAke Scammonie, Mirrhe, Aloes, of each a dram, Eſula, Coloquintida, of each a dramme and a halfe, beate them well together with the juyce of Coriander and make two Balls.

Candles to perfume the aire.

TAke Benjamin, Storax, of each foure ounces, Frankincenſe, Olibanum, of each twelve ounces, Labdanum eighteene ounces, Nigella an ounce, Coriander

riander ſeeds, Iuniper berries, of each halfe an ounce; liquid Storax ſixe ounces, Turpentine halfe an ounce; forme them into Candles with gum: dragant and Roſe water.

Odoriferent Candles againſt Venome and the plague.

TAke Labdanum three ounces, Storax ten drams, Benjamin ſixe drammes, Frankincenſe an ounce and a halfe, Stæchados two ounces, red Roſes, Cloves of each three ounces, Citron peele, yellow Sanders, of each three drammes, Iuniper berries halfe an ounce, Muske and Ambergreece of each halfe a ſcruple, forme them into Candles with gum: dragant diſſolved in Roſe water.

Musked Sope.

TAke foure pound of Caſtle Sope, cut it into ſmall pieces; then take powder of Cloves and white Sanders of each two ounces, Benjamin an ounce, Muske twenty graines; iucorporate them all together, and put to them two or three drops of Oyle of Cloves or Nutmegs.

FINIS.

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